Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,734—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th Sept.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5029	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klamberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,378	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE embark at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

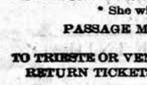
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, says.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI	1,432	Kiep	30th Sept.
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	2nd Oct.

taking cargo for Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports south of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay and native passengers upto Zanzibar and German Ports.
S.S. SAFARI will also take cargo and passengers for LAMU and BENADIR Coast viz., MERKA, MOGDISCHU, BARAWA and KISMAJU.
This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th Sept., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamuro, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Sept, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 5th October, calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S.S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
A STEAMER on or about 31st October.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1899. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BRIDGE CONVENTIONS

BY
JOHN DOE.

THIS work will comprise some two hundred pages and will be ready about the first week in October. Being the only work which discusses fully the whole theory and practise of the modern game, it should be in the hands of every Bridge Player,

PRICE, Rs. 4.

Twenty-five per cent. discount will be given on all orders received before the 1st of October.
Address MANAGER, "PIONEER" PRESS, Allahabad.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.
COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES.
WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.
MARTINI-MITFORD SPORTING RIFLES.
LEE-METFORD MAGAZINE, SPORTING RIFLES AND CARBINES.
ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS.
TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,
and others in great variety.
THE NEW MAUSER PISTOL.
REVOLVERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ELEY'S "FIELD" LOADED CARTRIDGES.
Loaded with Schultze's Powder without Extra Charge.
ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

LAST FEW DAYS OF OUR
CLEARANCE SALE.

The few remaining articles in the undermentioned departments will be disposed of at

HALF COST PRICE.

IVORY HANDLE KNIVES, COPELAND CROCKERY
BUCKHORN HANDLE KNIVES, FILTERS,
BUCKHORN HANDLE FORKS, BIRD CAGES.

HOUSEHOLD BRUSHES,
CANDLE LAMPS,
COFFEE POTS,
TEA POTS,
PARLOUR GAMES,
FOOT BALLS,
PRIZE CUPS,
TENNIS BALLS,
CHOTA HAZRI SETS,
CAMP KIT,
HAMMOCKS,
CAMERAS,
INKSTANDS,
ART PICTURES,
PENS AND PENCILS,
ENAMELLED WARE,

CASH ONLY—LAST FEW DAYS—CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

indicated by Skin eruptions, Liver attacks and other symptoms, are easily eradicated, entirely without risk or inconvenience by the use of

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

which are the finest preparations of this drug to be obtained in India.
Prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY from the finest materials and by modern methods, these medicines are always
FRESH, PURE, FLUID, BRIGHT and SWEET. Consumers of the drug are well aware that imported preparations are frequently quite out of condition when offered for sale.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 3-8 and 6-8, per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8, per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
* * * *
BRANDY!
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LIQUID WATER COLOURS AND MEDIUMS, &C.,

	Rs.	a.
Indian Ink	0	12
Carmine	0	12
Sepia	0	12
Indelible Brown Ink	0	12
Pront's Brown	0	12
Prussian Blue	0	12
Lamp Black	0	12
Vermilion	0	12
Asphaltum	0	12
Ox Gall, colourless	0	12
Gum Water	0	12
Gold Ink	0	12
Silver Ink	0	12
Ox Gall (in paste form)	0	6
Chinese White, in Bottles	0	12
Bessell's Medium for Painting on Silk, Satin &c., in Water Colours	1	4
Carl Haag's Fixative for Water Colours	1	0
Gold Shells, Silver Shells	0	8
Coloured Chalk Pencils, 50 different Colours	0	4
Mirrorine for Painting in Oil, on Wood, Glass, China, Terra-cotta, &c.	1	0
Agate Burnisher	2	0
Bessemer's Gold Paint	1	4
Judson's Artist's Black	0	12
Gold Paint	1	4
Pastel Crayons, in Boxes of 6, 12, 18, and 24, Each, As. 6, Ans. 12, Re. 1 and	2	0
Conte Crayons, Hard, Medium, and Soft, per doz.	0	8
White Chalk, Gray, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna	0	8
French Charcoal, Best Vine, in boxes of 25 sticks	1	0
Compass Pencils	Per doz.	0 6
Leather Stamps, various sizes	As. 2 to	0 8
Paper Stumps, various sizes	As. 1 to	0 4

VARNISHES AND OILS.

Picture Mastic Varnish, for Varnishing		1	4
Mastic Varnish for Megilp (double strength)		1	12
Picture Copal Varnish		0	14
White Spirit Varnish		0	14
Crystal or Map Varnish		0	14
apan Gold Size		0	10
Nut Oil		0	8
Poppy Oil		0	8
Pale Drying Oil		0	8
Strong Drying Oil		0	8
Purified Linseed Oil		0	8
Spirits of Turpentine		0	6

INDIAN INK IN STICKS, BEST QUALITY.

Large Hexagonal	Per Stick.	3	0
Small, "Lion" head	"	1	0
" Plain, Cheaper quality	"	0	8

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "DALMATIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts, in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

WANTED,

A DRAFTSMAN, pay from Rs. 40 to 50 according to qualification. Those only who can draw and trace neatly and have a knowledge of estimating, need apply. Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and Specimens of Drawings.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara District.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SMITHY NUTS AND FOUNDRY COKE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 18th October, 1899, for the SUPPLY of 1,500 tons of SMITHY NUTS (South Hetton preferred), for twelve months, commencing from 1st January, 1900, deliveries to be at the rate of not less than 125, tons a month.

Also for the supply of 2,000 tons of Foundry Coke, during the same period, deliveries being at the rate of not less than 160 Tons a month.

Tenders should state the quality and rate per ton delivered alongside Bombay Harbour.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th September, 1899.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE CHINCHPADA-DONDAICHE SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the following STATIONS on the Tapti-Valley Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC, including Public Telegraph Messages, on and from the dates noted against each :—

Distance from Surat.	Stations.	Date of opening.
Miles.		
81	Khandbara	From Thursday the 5th Oct. 1899.
100	Nandurbar	
112	Ranala	From Sunday the 15th Oct. 1899.
121	Dondaicha	

The Timings of Trains on the Tapti-Valley Railway will be revised from and after the 5th October, 1899, particulars regarding which may be ascertained from the posters exhibited at all Stations.

Further information as to Rules, Rates, etc., can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

POONA RACES 1899.

EXTRA DAYS.

THURSDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER,

AND

SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

SEASON TICKETS taken for Poona Races and Steeplechases hold good.

DAY TICKETS.

Prices as for Poona Races. For Special Trains, see Advertisement.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 26th September, 1899.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple 50	24		16
With Curl 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez....50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

LONDON Chamber of Commerce Senior Book-Keeping Examination. Evening Class from 1st prox. Terms Rs. 200 Passing Guaranteed. Apply E. N. KHAREGAT 165, Chandanwady.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8 ; Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8; Leather Kit Bags, Rs. 30; Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10; Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12; Warm Ulsters, Rs. 45 : Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8; Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTHING will come up to our "GENOVA" TEA SET for six Persons, 15 Pieces, Reduced to Rs. 4-14, a Marvel of cheapness offered at SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, for Gentlemen, latest styles and designs, tropical weight, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 per suit ; Revised prices, Rs. 30 a Rs. 36. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel occupying the highest and central position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by an old established Firm in Calcutta, an experienced PARSEE GENTLEMAN to Canvass for Insurances (Fire, Life and Marine). Must be able to correspond in English thoroughly well, be of good address and able to furnish good certificates of previous services and references. TERMS—Salary and Commission. Apply giving idea of salary expected to "ALPHA," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a SAILING BOAT, about 30 feet long, not much used. Apply with particulars, to "27," care of this office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and high-est credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi, Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, artists to their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fever. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by D. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay, Bombay, 25th September, 1899.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work :—(1). Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office.—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price, 3 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz :—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithograph ing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, 'Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
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NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY.

BY

T O D A R M A L.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite the B.B. & C. I. Railway Institute and close to the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house-hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Hink's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one iron safe on stand with Chubb's lock, one English cooking stove, one baba's folding go-cart, &c., &c., the property of D. GRIEVES, Esq., proceeded to Europe.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned :—
28 cases Indian orange pekoe tea, 110 lbs each.
51 cases Indian orange pekoe tea, 100 lbs each.
6 cases Indian pekoe tea, 100 lbs each.
24 cases Indian pekoe tea, 90 lbs each.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
1 D.B. center fire gun by Nixon and Smith.
1 bay waler horse 16 hands, 8 yrs, quiet and fast in harness,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay C.B. pony, 13-3, 6 years, sound, goes in saddle and harness, fast trotter.
1 grey baba pony with saddle, very quiet.
1 Jafferabad bull buffalo, 2½ yrs old, in splendid condition,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, sell by Public Auction, at Deona Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong glass fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham by Windover, one handsome strong mail-phaeton, rubber-tyred, wheels by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light canoe-shaped borouche by Kesterton, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, PLATEDWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of 18 carat gold jewellery, plated-ware, dressed pictures, rich glass table ornaments, mechanical and plain toys, travelling clocks, binoculars, opera glasses, dolls, toys, &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN STREET OR OLD NAGPADA, NOW CALLED MEMONWADA ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th, instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Husson bin Shaikh Amibhai and Fatmabai, daughter of Shaikh Aminbhai bin Shaikh Budan, and widow of Shaikh Mohideen Cassumbhai, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of August, 1896, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of fazundari land, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada, now called Memonwada Road, in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 23 feet in breadth and 45 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Nos. 147, and 155, and now under Ward B No. 2416, and Street Nos. 557 to 561, and bounded on the east, by the house of Cassum Nalbund, on the west, by Memonwada Road, or old Nagpada, on the north, by a sweeper's passage and by the house of Satrabhai Assur, and on the south, by a sweeper's passage, and by the house of Punna Vagha, and the said premises, or in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, close to the Chartered Bank, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, also English-made mahogany and walnut wood furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Hord, Paris, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, English and Persian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, 1 English "Tartan King of Cycles," bicycle by Forbes, London, &c., the property of T. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
A quantity of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, sofas, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc.
1 mahogany square piano, by Pether & Co.
1 mahogany square piano, by Collard and Collard.
1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe.
1 lot new cricket bats, balls, stumps, gloves, scoring sheets, etc.
1 case about 80 pairs gent's and lady's tan white and black kid gloves of various sizes.
On account of the concerned—
4 bags (contents of 2 casks, stannate of potash (about 10 cwts) By order of Messrs. Cooper and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
6 new family sewing machines on stands (American make).
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kemall Hajee Mahomed—
6 cases Gerard tropical cloth (washing checks).
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Ramabai, widow, consisting of cupboard, silk sari with gold border, pitambri, sella, loogda, gold bordered polka and shawl, jubbla, copper and brass utensils, etc.
The effects of the late Dharamsay Ramdas, consisting of silver lotas, zari, vatka, koondi, tray, plate, etc.
The effects of the late Habibabai, consisting of bedstead, chairs, copper and brass utensils, etc.
The effects of the late Mr. J. E. Boucher, consisting of sample call bells, inkstands, vases, lamp burners, match boxes, salt callers, cruet stands, dressing case, plated salt spoons, scent bottles, plated cups, bread basket, vegetable dish, sugar basins, flasks, candlesticks, spoons and forks, printing blocks etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic and cushion-tyred bicycles, such as Rambler, Marroitte, Court Royal and Naumann.
1 strong office shigram with grey horse and harness.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 strong-built landau.
1 light dogcart.
By order of the Administrator-General, the property of the late Mrs. A. S. Gregory :—
1 chestnut Arab pony.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wode House Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, sweetstoned cottage piano, pneumatic tyred Gent's bicycle, rich table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of J. KLINGELHOFER, Esq.
The property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Abba alias Jackeria Hajee Ismail and with the concurrence of the mortgagee, Hajee Ellias Ali, Messrs. CRAWFORD D & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1899, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz ;—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, on the eastern side of Duncan Road, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2353, 2353, new No. 9404, old Survey Nos. 340, 342, and new Survey No. 4235, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7381, and Street No. 313, and bounded on the east, by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Duncan Road aforesaid, on the north, by the property of Jamshedjee Sorabjee, and on the south, by the property of Vohra Rajabally Jeewabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER SECOND ROW, SAMUEL STREET.

By order of Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood, the Receiver in Suit No. 652 of 1898, Abdulla Haji Dawood vs. Ebrahimbhoy Ladha Chatoo, and by virtue of a decretal order of sale made by the High Court, dated the 20th day of December, 1898, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th September 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property :—
All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the fazunderi ground, formerly belonging to the convict Khoja Alloo Paroo, and in the possession of the Government of India, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at old town, in Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, which said ground contains by estimation 272 3-4 square yards, and is bounded on the east by the public Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, on the west by the vacant ground of Maneckjee Jeewaji, on the northby the house of Shaik Adam Bucking, and on the south by the house of Shaik Manock Dhonfoday, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 31 and 32, and now under ward No. 3021, Street Nos. 364-58.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsey, Canna, and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 28 of 1898, Shamji Akhai vs Chagbai, and Poorbai, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1899, at 1 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes, and Medows Streets, Fort :—
1 shigram, with horse and harness.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Etuljee Bezonji Lakdawalla, an insolvent :—
1 victoria, with horse and harness

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens	12,000,000	
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ..	12,000,000	
RESERVE FUND	7,300,000	

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances received 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Ticket and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cast Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who

NOTICES.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be OPENED for the SEASON on 1st October.

Application for admission should be made to the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, accompanied by a certificate from a medical officer.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 27th September, 1899.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1899.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsedji Jeejibhoy Bart., as a Director in place of Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, deceased, in terms of Section 90 of the Articles of Association.
3. To confirm the appointment of Dayabhoy Tapidas, Esq., as a Director, in terms of Section 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Esq., and Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1899, to FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th September, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Saccharin or colorable limitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 211 OF 1897.

BABURAO DINAJI and KASHINATH WISHVANATH BHANDARI.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

GOVIND DINAJI, RANCHORDAS, TRIBHOWANDAS, BALKRISHNA GOVIND, a minor, by his guardian ad litem Ramchandra Ramji .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Auction Room in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of October, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon :

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants in the following three properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazandari land or ground whereof Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazandars, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses, sheds, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Worlee Colewada Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1455, 1445, 1446 and 1552, and Street Nos. 458, 444 and 445, and is bounded on the West, by the property of the said Fazandars, on the East, by the said Worlee Road, on the South, by the property of Moroba Bhewji, and on the North by the property of Vinayak Govindji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazandari land or ground whereof the said Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazendars, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and is bounded on the East, by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra, on the West, by the property of Dadaji Abaji, on the North and South, by the properties of the said Vinayak Govindji.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazandari land or ground whereof the said Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazendars, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Colewada Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East, by the Worlee Road, on the West and North, by the property of Vinayak Govindji and on the South, by the properties of the said Vinayak Govindji and Dadoba Ramchandra, and the said several pieces of land with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon are now in the occupation of Govind Dinaji and Bhurao Dinaji and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thatcher, Bland & Noble, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for the Cotton Spinning Mills, at Pulgaon.

Applicants with experience of Spinning and Weaving preferred. Good Salary. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, to

MR. KRISHNARAO PHATAK,
Director, Sub-Committee,
Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 8-10m., 8-16a. Low water, 0-49m., 2-27a.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazar Street, 3-30 p.m.

Mission at the Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar; Sermon: "A Moral Plague."

THE Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

THE FALKLAND ROAD OVERBRIDGE.—On Wednesday afternoon the large corner stone of the Falkland Road Overbridge was again noticed to be out of its place. The cause of the displacement is not known.

AN ADDRESS.—In connection with the 60th anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will deliver an address in English, at the local Prarthana Mandir, at 6, p.m., this evening, when all are cordially invited to attend.

THEFT AT THE ORDNANCE MESS.—Sergeant McLawren, a Sergeant in the Ordnance Department, residing at the mess in the Elphinstone Circle, has reported to the police that currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 38 and a half sovereign were stolen from his box in his room on Wednesday last.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chindi, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. tomorrow.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 5 p. m., on Saturday, the 30th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant, Colonel G. Waters, I. M. S., President, was in the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—To the library—from the Government of Bengal—Dictionary of the Lepcha language, from Paris—Melusine for July and August 1899, N. 10, Tome IX. Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar then read a paper on the Hannam Section of the wandering tribs of the Gollars of the Deccan and of the Carnatic provinces. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the customary compliments to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

PLAGUE DISINFECTION IN BOMBAY.—A case of plague having occurred in a house at Walpakady on Wednesday, the plague authorities disinfected the house by throwing some carbolic acid in the latrine and *moree* on the first floor of the building. About an hour and a half after, a little girl named Sundri, aged two years, while playing near the latrine, slipped and fell in it, and was very seriously burnt by the acid, which had lodged in several small pools. Another little girl named Toolsee, aged three years, on hearing Sundri's cry ran to the spot, with the result that she, too, fell in and sustained severe burns about the lower parts of her body. Several persons then came on the spot, amongst whom was the mother of the girl Sundri. She picked up her child and while carrying her, also sustained burns to her abdomen. Both the children were removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated. The girl Soondri, whose life has been despaired of, was removed by the parents to their home yesterday. Enquiries are being made as to who was responsible for the supervision of the work, which was done by common and illiterate coolies.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A PARSEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bansji Framji Munshee, a Parsee, was brought up under a warrant and charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Miss Sophia Rush, in respect of a bay horse of the value of Rs. 350, belonging to her. Mr. Kazee Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. In her information filed in Court, complainant stated that she resided at Grant Road Bridge. She owned a trap and a horse. The accused called at her bungalow and represented to her that he wanted to buy the trap and the horse. She said the trap could not be sold, but if he wished he could buy the horse for Rs. 350. The accused agreed to do and proposed to pay the amount on the 25th instant, for which he passed a promissory note. It was agreed by both the parties that the accused should not remove the animal from her stable until the money was paid off. He then left. Some time after, accused again called at her place and said that he wanted the horse for trial for half an hour, promising to bring the animal back on the same day. Relying on his promise she consented to part with the animal. The accused failed to return it, and she made enquiries and ascertained that the accused had, two days previous to the contract for the purchase of the animal, filed a schedule in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, and that two days after the bargain was completed, had also obtained an interim order from the Court. She further learnt that a prosecution for cheating in respect of a gold neck ornament had also been pending against him in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate granted a warrant for the arrest of the accused and a search-warrant for the production of the horse in Court. By virtue of this warrant the accused was arrested. The Magistrate adjourned the case and ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 400. The horse was given in charge of complainant to be produced in Court whenever required.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1031-593-98—Mansookhlal D and J—Tokersey Purshotum and others vs William Birkmyre and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

1042-594-98—Payne G and S—Tribhowandas Jadowjee vs Naglibhoy Nathurbhai—Wadia and G.

1023-14-97—Wadia and G—Sir Thakore Shri Wagjee vs John Anderson and others—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

106-98—Dikshit and D—Luximibai widow vs Raoji Umayekrao—Juggonath Shankersett—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

107-98—Dikshit and D—Luxmibai widow vs Ramjee Vinayekrao Juggonath Shankersett—Crawford B and Co.

205-847-98—Little and Co—Manilal Choonilal vs Allibhoy Dossjee and another—Payne G and W.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Pheroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

426-97—Payne G and S—Tyab Hajee Moosa vs The Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited—C L and Owen.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.

149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kallianjee vs Luxmibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

317-99—Little and Co—Hassom Mamoojee and others vs Govindlal Bhaichand—In person, commercial cause.

256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

501-99—Janardhan and A—Karim Ayab and others vs Jaffer Mahomed Mistry—Tyabjee D and Co.

505-99—Payne G and S—Tassalbhoy Piru Mahomed vs Salay Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others.

507-99—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Aba Satar.

523-99—Captain and V—Nanabhai Anupram vs Dadajee Shanker.

Long Causes.

249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H. Part heard.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shivjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khanderao and S.

267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdullaly—Tyabjee D and J.

523-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Manabuklal D and J.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.

347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LABADIO UKARO.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, who in August last, convicted him of mischief by fire with intent to distroy a straw hut used as a dwelling-house, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The accused set fire to a straw hut used by one Ukadio Fathio as his dwelling-house, and burnt it down to the ground, causing damage to the amount of Rs. 105 in all. Complainant and accused are inhabitants of a small hamlet in the Mandvie Taluka. About the end of May last, the complainant gave accused a maund of grain and told him to work out the price of it by pulling up the stubs of corn in complainant's field, preparatory to cultivating it. Accused neglected to do so, and a quarrel took place. Complainant's house was burnt down on the night of the 31st May last, and accused was seized the same night by his fellow-villagers and bound to a tamarind tree with ropes. He seemed to have been rather roughly handled, and the rope was tied very tight, so that it cut his arms and legs rather badly. Next day accused confessed to a magistrate that it was he who had set fire to the house. He said that, shortly after the house took fire, he had himself stated to the byestanders that he was the incendiary, and that they had thereupon arrested him and tied him to the tree until the chief constable should come. A witness stated that he saw the accused setting fire to the roof of the house and then run away and climb up a limda tree, that he (witness) gave the alarm, and that afterwards they induced the accused to come down from the tree. He was then tied to the tamarind tree. The Sessions Judge remarked that the accused seemed to be a very simple and foolish person, quite unable to make any rational defence. The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced him as above mentioned, remarking that the sentence was severe, but it was deserved, as there was absolutely no provocation to the accused such as would be felt by a man of ordinary sense and temper, and the house was set fire to at night, when there were in it the wife and little children of the complainant.

Their lordships, on taking into consideration the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

A QUARREL IN; A SHEEPHOLD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DHEDIA CHAMAR.

Mr. M. B. Tyabjee convicted the accused on the 8th July last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. The accused appealed from that decision.

Before Mr. Tyabjee, the accused was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The jury unanimously found him guilty of the latter offence. The facts were that the accused and his deceased father, Chamar, an old man, were both drunk and had a quarrel in their sheephold, that the accused committed an assault on Chamar, in consequence of which the latter died. The accused admitted that he gave his father a push with both hands, that he fell flat, and he said he remembered no more, being very drunk. He appeared to have been surprised next morning to learn that his father was dead. The medical evidence showed that two ribs had been broken, which had ruptured the lung and caused hemorrhage which had brought about death. On a consideration of all the evidence, Mr. Tyabji held that the accused pushed his father so that the latter had a heavy fall, which resulted in his ribs being broken; and that then, not having realised that his victim might die, he inflicted a number of injuries on him with a stick. He did not intend to cause Chamar injury likely to cause his death, nor probably did he know that the result of his assault might be death. But having regard to the serious assault, and especially to the fracture of the ribs caused by the accused's act, Mr. Tyebjee found him guilty of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances of the case, altered the conviction to one of causing simple hurt, and reduced the sentence passed upon the accused to that of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S PROSECUTION.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hathibhoy Magunlal, a diamond merchant, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him at the instance of Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company, charging him with insult and obstructing a tramway inspector in the execution of his duty. The defendant Hathibhoy had taken out a cross-summons against the inspector, Gunpat Arjoon, on a charge of insult and using abusive and threatening language. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared to prosecute, on behalf of the Tramway Company, while the accused was defended by Mr. Acworth, of Mr. Little and Co., and Mr. Paymaster, pleader. In the first case, Gunpat Arjoon, tramway inspector, deposed that on the morning of the 31st August last, accused was a passenger in a down car from Pydhownee to Grant Road. He changed the car at the Corner of Grant Road Crossing and got into a Grant Road extension car. After the car had gone a little distance, complainant boarded it and asked the accused for the production of his ticket. Accused refused to show the ticket. Inspector pointed out to him that he was acting contrary to the company's bye-laws and again requested the accused to produce the ticket. The witness alleged that accused then made use of filthy expressions and persistently refused to show the ticket or to give his name. This necessitated the complainant to follow the accused in the same car to see if accused had a right ticket. The accused alighted at the Moos Buildings at Grant Road, when complainant once more demanded the production of the ticket, but this was refused. Complainant was then obliged to follow accused into a bungalow, where, it was alleged by the witness, he gave his name with great difficulty. After the witnesses for the prosecution in the first case were examined, the hearing of the cross-case was begun. Hathibhoy Maganlal, complainant in the cross-case, examined by Mr. Acworth, said that on the day in question when he received the ticket from the conductor, it was half cut at the place where it was perforated. While handing the ticket to the inspector, the transfer coupon got detached from the body of the ticket in consequence of the force used by the inspector in taking the ticket from the witness. The inspector then asked witness in an insulting tone why he had detached the coupon. When told that it had been detached by reason of the force used by him, he lost his temper and said, "You are a *loocha* Bunia." Witness protested against such words used by the inspector, who ordered witness in an angry tone to get down the car at once. Witness did so and asked the inspector for his name, which was refused. He then followed witness, abusing him all the way, till witness reached the bungalow of a Parsee gentleman. The inspector continued following him, although he was told that witness did not reside there. The inspector then called him a *budmash*. After recording the evidence adduced on behalf of Hathibhoy, the Magistrate, in disposing of the case against Hathibhoy, remarked that the evidence proved that there was an altercation between the inspector and the accused about a transfer having been detached from the ticket by the accused, and the latter did not show it to the inspector. Beyond that altercation and excited language, no insult was proved. The Court did not think that not showing one's ticket, amounted to obstructing a tramway inspector in the discharge of his duty. The accused was therefore discharged. With regard to the cross-case against the Inspector the Magistrate said that the evidence showed that after the row in the tram car the inspector followed up the complainant for his name and was not very polite to him. The inspector had to follow him, because complainant would not give him his name. No very objectionable language passed between the parties, which would likely have occasioned a breach of the peace. The inspector was, under the circumstances, warned and discharged.

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Refreshing!
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Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
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Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

DESPATCH OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN REFUGEES.

THE seven hundred famine-stricken people who had been collected from different places in Bombay and accommodated in the compound of the Central Police Office on the previous day, were despatched yesterday morning by the steamship Cavery to Kathiawar. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Gell, Deputy Police Commissioner, and Superintendents Crummy and Sanderson who were assisted by a large number of European Police officers, escorted these refugees to the Prince's Dock, where arrangements for their embarkation had been made. These people were examined at the dock by a medical staff under Major Crimmin, V. C., and then admitted on board the Cavery, which then sailed for Kathiawar.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE RIPON PLANTING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, before finally winding up its affairs. As some assets are expected to be realised, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until Thursday, the 29th March, 1900.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, chairman and managing director presiding. The report was read, and showed that the spinning plant mentioned in their last report having been put up, is, they are glad to report, working satisfactorily, and has helped to bring up profits to the usual level notwithstanding lower realizations. The directors contemplate the erection of a complete new Mill at Nagpur of 14,784 spindles, the cost of which is estimated at about Rs. 10,30,383. The company sustained a loss to the amount to Rs. 14,446-8-0.—The net profit for the year comes to Rs. 3,14,401-7-3, which, together with the sum of Rs. 33,992-8-3 brought forward from last year's account, makes up the sum of Rs. 9,48,394-0-6. Out of this, Rs. 3,75,000 was paid last April as an ad-interim dividend and a disposable balance is now left of Rs. 5,73,394-0-6. From this, the directors recommend that Rs. 5,25,000 be appropriated to the payment of a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share on 3,000 shares, of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 35 per share on 9,000 shares of Rs. 250 each, and that the balance of Rs. 48,394-0-6 be carried to next year's account. Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata, two of the present directors, according to article 88 of the deed, retire by rotation. They are however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted; and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share of Rs. 500 each for the half year ending the 30th June last (exclusive of the sum of Rs. 50 paid as an ad-interim dividend in April last) and at the rate of Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 each (exclusive of the sum of Rs. 25 paid as an ad-interim dividend in April last) was declared and made payable on and after Thursday the 5th October next. Two of the directors Messrs Dorabji Jamsetjee Tata and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company, Messrs. Hormusji Eduji Dawar and Maneckji Hormusji Dawar were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	32 39	35 87	40 80	35 65
Thursday, Sept. 28th	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	32 39	35 87	40 80	35 90
Total fall to Sept. 28th, 1899.	80 57	78 3	80 93	73 44
Total fall to Sept. 28th, 1897.	80 30	80 40	80 10	80 80

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	98	14
26th September, 1899	0	0
Total	98	14
DAMAUN.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	23	83
Tuesday, 26th September, 1899	0	0
Total	23	83
Total up to 26th September, 1898	69	54
Total up to 26th September, 1897	61	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts all over the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Cutch. Kathiawar, Gujarat, Khandesh, Mysore and along the Coast from Bombay to Columbo. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal in Central India, Berar and at Jhansi, Rajkot, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the minimum 7° at Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Rajkot, Veemuch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Goa, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Raipur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Bangalore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations except at Poona, where 0·07 cents have been registered.

The pressure changes spoken of in yesterday's report are in progress and the readings are high in Gujarat, which will cause light west-north-westerly winds to blow along the coast. With the abnormally high pressures now prevailing over the whole country the weather will remain quiet, and probably, fine and settled. The weather is only slightly favourable for light rain at or about Goa and Karwar.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

Thursday:—Pressure has changed by only small amounts, over the whole of the country. The changes show a downward tendency over the north of the Bay where also the winds are irregular. Practically no rain has fallen except in Burma where light to moderate showers have been received. Tavoy, Prasein, Yamethin, Mandalay, Bhamo and Kindat report the amounts exceeding one inch. The temperature is normal in Burma, Bihar, the N.-W. Provinces, Sind, Gujarat and West Coast and is in excess in other provinces. Largest excess occurs in Berar and the Deccan. Unusually low temperature has been registered in Baluchistan. The minimum temperature at Quetta last night was ten degrees in defect.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

THE Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovs; winners (selling races excepted) after September 7, at noon, of a race value 200 sovs. 5lb, twice of 200 or once of 500 sovs 9lb, twice of 500 or once of 900 sovs 14lb extra; second to receive 100 sovs, and the third 50 sovs, out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if forfeit be declared, 15 sovs, in addition for acceptors, and 16 sovs. more for starters. One mile and a quarter. (40 subs.)

LONDON, Saturday, 23rd September, 1899.

Mr Jersey's b aus m Maluma, by Maluma—Madcap, aged, 7st 10lbs. Robinson.....1
Mr Hardy's ch c Biddo, by Lauriscope—Cymboline 3yrs, 6st.....Mc'all 2
Mr J Daly's bl c Balmory, by Buckingham—Trente et Quarante 3yrs, 6st 11lb.....Weatherall 3
Sir R Waldie Griffith's b f Asterie, by Tristan—Sonsie Queen, 3yrs, 7st 10lbs.....0
Lord William Beresford's br c Dominie II. by Sensation—Delores, 3yrs, 7st 10lbs.....0
Mr J G Clarke' br g the Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, 6yrs, 8st 4lbs.....0
Mr Theobald's b h Survivor, by Lochiel—Melissa, 6yrs, 7st 10lbs.....0
Mr D Seymour's b f Clarchaven, by Sweetheart—Crossharven, 3yrs, 7st 8lbs.....0
Mr M Ephrussi's Yanthis, 3yrs, 7st 6lbs.....0
Mr Edward Clark's b h The Shaugrhaun, by Shillelagh—Vallswood, 6 yrs 7lbs.....0
Mr J Willing's ch c Arsenal, by St Angelo—Hand Grenade, 3yrs, 7st 13lbs.....0
Mr E Bonner's ch f Light Comedy, by Rose Window—Gaiety, 3 yrs, 6st 11lbs.....0

(Winner trained by Robinson.)

BETTING: 4 to one against Maluma, 20 to 1 Biddo, 100 to 12 Balmory.

Won easily by a length and a half; three quarters of a length between second and third.—*Again.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Captain H D Merewether, on return to duty, to act as First Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar and Lieut-Col L L Fenton to do duty as Administrator of the Porbandar State during the absence of Lieut-Col F W Snell or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Harilal Kirparam Pandia, Subordinate Judges of Karad and Patan, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad; Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallab Patan, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, to be Subordinate Judge of Dohad; and Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Lachate, Subordinate Judge of Dohad, to be Subordinate Judge of Dohod, to be Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased, under Sec 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Harilal Kirparam Pandia and Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallab Parikh, each within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court to which he is transferred, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court Small Causes for trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

Mr F X DeSouza, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to try summarily Sec 260.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr H D Rendall, C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Panch Mahals, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave:—Mr M H W Hayward I C S, Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiwar and Mr F L Goldsmid, Dist Supt of Police.

With reference to Govt notification dated the 12th Sept H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H D M Minchin, on return to duty, to act as Cantonment Magte, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col J D Newsham Smith or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the following Magistrates in the Khandesh District with power to try cases under the Opium Act, 1 of 1878:—Rao Saheb Moro Govind Joshi, Magte of the Second Class, Jamner; Rao Saheb A R Modak, Magte of the Second Class, Chalisgaon, and Rao Saheb R K Limaye, Magte of the Second Class, Chopda.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest the following Magistrates in the Khandesh District with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act, IV of 1890:—Rao Saheb Moro Govind Joshi, Magte of the Second Class, Jamner, Rao Saheb W P Lale, Magte of the Second Class, Jalgaon. Khan Saheb Mir Inayatguddin, Magte of the Second Class, Shahada, and Rao Saheb N D Garde, Magte of the Second Class, Amalner.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under Sec 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that Mr B C H Calcraft-Kennedy, I C S Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur Bijapur District, shall try the case of Imperatrix versus Chaitu valad, nati, committed for trial to the Sessions Court of Sholapur.

Mr J W Fellowes, Asst Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

A Zan Gurunco Venkatesh Anvatti, Mahalkari, petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.

Popular and Modern Policies.

LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 7,60,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 12,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,80,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d, 17 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Rs. 20,60,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 3,60,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-8d. at which 17 per cent of the tenders were accepted. Extra allotments of Bills were made to the extent of Rs. 90,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 30,000 to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8d. It was announced that Rs. 60,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days sight continued unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols continued without change yesterday, at 104 1-2. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 100 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent to £64. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 27d. per oz.; and 3-8 cent. in New York, at 58 3-4 cents per oz, Demand Exchange on London being lower to a like extent, at 4·85 dollars,

At closing yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, Surats full, Arrivals excited. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d, to 3 3-4d per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-16d, in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 3-4d. for September delivery, and 3 43-64d for January and February. The Manchester Market was strong.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent higher, at 6 7-8 cents per lb.; December Futures advanced 21 cents, to 6·76 cents, and March 19 cents, to 6·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales.

The local Cotton Market is firm, with a fair business passing. Exporters bought some 450 bales, and the mills 800 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

According to this morning's telegraphic weather and crop rsports from the districts there was no further rainfall in the districts of this Presidency beyond 17 cents at Wadhwan and 32 cents at Hubli More rain was still wanted.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	516	bales.
Wheat	27,204	cwts.
Linseed	1,288	,,
Rapeseed	1,935	,,
Gingellyseed	1,408	,,
Poppyseed	1,113	,,
Castorseed	3,531	,,
Rice	71,405	,,

FREIGHTS are steady in tone. There is some enquiry for October shipment's, to Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, but sellers' ideas are higher than this.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank, Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a very limited enquiry for Bank Paper; and of Merchants' Bills a moderate amount was reported; and some Private Wire was done at 1s. 4 1-8d. Bank Demand was available for the mail at 1s. 4 1-8d. in one direction, but the enquiry for it was small. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4 3-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Francs ...1·71 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is weak in tone at 94 7-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 94 3-4 for the Settlement, and 91 for Threes.

SHARES continue dull and neglected. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower, at Rs. 1,230 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain F H Howlden, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast ports, and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Dalmatia, 2,109 tons, Captain J Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 2 horses and 1 deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macleod, 1,583 tons, Captain T Walker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow (19th August) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hosienee, 994 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 215 cases opium, 170 horses, Mrs Hughes and 5 children, Mr M M Salikhan, a cabin, and 50 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 28.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Chilka	1477	Hutchison			M M & Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Florida	2040	Chapman			T Moatocloff
Drummond	1794	Chubb			
Alboin	649	Ritchie			R S & Co
Grosvenor (dque)	577	Brebner			H S Sidick
Dunera		Smith			Transport
Gloxinia	1698	Petrie			Bo Gas & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	30-9	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Ranald	1324	Hayward	Liverpool	2-10	F M & Co
C	Hooseinee	991	Hughes			B & P S N Co
G	Safari	829	Kley	Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer
K	M Maru	2080	Kawamuro	Yokohama	4-10	N Y K Kaisha
M	Bahadur	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
N	Patiala	1929	Phillips	Natal		Transport
O	Upada	3303	Houstoun	Natal		Transport
P	Virawa	2158	Dougherty	Natal		Transport
R	Peshawar	2203	McAllister	Singapore		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	23-9	Shprd & Co
Savitri	72	Mahomed			Do
Premier	54	N Ebrahim	Bhow'gr	23-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Imperatrix	2333	Morovich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N Co
3	Branda	1490	Delaya	China		F Balduino
5	Massilia	2403	Gadd	London	7-10	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2522	Heywood	China		P & O Co
8	Setos	1132	Caostanz	Zanzibar	29-9	F Heyer
10	Dwarka	792	Livingstone	Karachi	29-9	M M & Co
11	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	29-9	H Cassum
12	Nuddea	1914	Willis	Zanzibar	3-10	M M & Co
12 & 13	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co
13	Patna	1164	Homildo	P Gulf	29 9	M M & Co
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-9	P & O Co
16	Clydesdale	2270	Sharpe	Antwerp	9-10	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Bombay meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Hosenee s	Hughes	Persian Gulf
28	Dunera (Transport)	Smith	Southampton, Sept 6
	Dalmatia s	Thomas	Liverpool, Aug 20
	City of Venice s		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Patna s	Howlden	Persian Gulf.
	Pomba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Dalmatia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Hosenee, for Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

1. It is notified for information that the Riding School will be open daily in the morning, and that the Sergeant Instructor will attend for drill at 7 a.m., Mondays, Thursdays and Sundays excepted.

2. On Monday the 2nd October, there will be practice at Tent-pegging, &c., on the Kennedy Sea Face, at 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

The following extract from the "Gazette of India" is published for information :—

No. 1056—Bombay Volunteer Artillery :—

Lieutenant Joan Fairclough to be Captain vice Wilson, promoted.

William Maxwell, gentleman, Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant, vice Payne promoted.

Charles Philip Radford Young, gentleman, to be Lieutenant vice Fairclough, promoted.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

CAPTAIN—September 28, Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr Hormasji Burjorji Captain and mother of Cursetji Hormasji Captain. Funeral this (Friday) noon, at 1 p.m., at her residence on Bandora Hill.

SURAT.

BIRTH.

DALAL—September 18, at Bhimpore (Surat District), the wife of Mr S J Dalal, I C S, officiating Additional Sessions Judge, Aligurh, N-W P, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HARRINGTON—September 13, at Multan, Staff-Sergeant Ernest Harrington, Commissariat Department, aged 27 years, accidently shot himself whilst attempting to unload his pistol.

TURNBULL—September 12, at Palampur, Kangra Valley, Andrew Turnbull, Proprietor of the Palampur Tea Estate.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

IT is quite clear that the Ministers are not of one mind as to the reason for making War on the Transvaal. Sir Matthew White-Ridley, Home Secretary, has told the good people of Blackpool that, if we are "compelled" to go to War with the South African Republic, it will not become a question of suzerainty or the franchise, but to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders. Why, then, did the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, keep on telling the British Public for the last six weeks that it is not a question of the Uitlanders' grievances, or of the franchise, but a question of British Supremacy, and of British Paramountcy, in South Africa. He supplemented that statement with the expression of his personal belief that the South African Republic is poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. From this version of his *casus belli* Mr. Chamberlain's idea was that the war was intended to disinfect and sweeten the air of that part of the Dark Continent, and make it more wholesome. It was to be a sanitary operation, the gun-powder and cordite being let off not to kill people but to purify the air and make it more agreeable for Uitlanders and company promoters to breathe. The Home Secretary is content to repeat the story that satisfied the moral and political needs of the Colonial Secretary, until he found that the woes of the Uitlanders did not appeal overmuch to the feelings of the British Elector. He then mounted the high Imperial horse, flourished imaginary sabres, and swore that he would maintain the Paramount Position of his Island Home over all South Africa or die in the attempt. With that development, as a mere matter of fact, the Home Secretary has been unable to keep pace, and he reverts to the story as it was first told him by his distinguished colleague.

IT has been no secret in political circles that the Emperor William II. has laboured with great skill and circumspection to bring about a good understanding with France, and that he has achieved a considerable measure of success in that direction. The Kaiser never had any sympathy with the gruesome antipathies of the Iron Chancellor, who declared in the Reichstag that in the next war he "would bleed France white like veal!" The evolution, shortly afterwards, of the Dual Alliance which threatened Germany with a war on two fronts, was in itself sufficient to give fire-eaters pause, and would naturally suggest to the German Emperor a policy of reconciliation, to be pursued, indeed, with measure and prudence, but also with the firm intention of making it effectual and fruitful. Every occasion on which condolence or compliment could be conveyed to the French Government in a graceful telegram from the Kaiser was turned to account. At first the response was cold and formal, but by degrees the ice melted, and the replies were couched in language almost as cordial, if not quite so gushing, as the messages of His Imperial Majesty. This politic politeness culminated in the exchange of telegrams between the Emperor and President Loubet, when the former paid an impromptu visit—carefully arranged beforehand in every detail—to the French training ship "Iphiginie," last July, in the neutral port of Bergen. The Kaiser was cheered by the French cadets when he stepped on board, and the Imperial Eagle was hoisted over the Tricolor. The Emperor telegraphed to the President his admiration for the splendid youths who are to officer the French fleet: the finest in the world. President Loubet was "deeply moved." The officers and cadets in their turn were feted on board the Hohenzollern, where they fraternised with the German officers. Everyone recognised that this was not only a stroke of high policy, but that it indicated considerable progress in the work of international appeasement which the Emperor had set himself. In the current "National Review" M. Urbain Gohier, the author of a bitter attack on the French army—*L'Armee contre la Nation*—contributes an article on Anglophobia in the army and amongst the French people, which he holds to be a serious warning to England. He is convinced that a reconciliation with Germany is quite possible—on the basis of a combined action by the Continental Powers against the British Empire.

As M. Gohier is himself in favour of a reconciliation with Germany to "perpetuate the general peace and not in order to threaten another nation," his testimony on this point has, no doubt, a certain value. But his article is so tainted with sectional animosities that one is surprised to find it in the pages of a responsible English magazine, with a character for sober judgment. What is to be said of such a diatribe as this levelled at the classes dirigeantes in France :—"A member of the late Government compelled his wife to abjure Calvinism for the Roman superstition, while General Hardtshieldt, one of the most daring rebels in the Army, publicly renounced his faith in the Cathedral of Angiers to purchase the protection of the Bishops. At Contrexeville General de Warn testified his admiration of the Great Assessin at Constantinople to the Turkish General Ahmed—Djelaleddin Pasha. And, in order to prepare the populace for Ottoman methods, the country is being smeared with blood from North to South by horrible fights between animals. Cannibalism is being stimulated by these cruel and barbarous butcheries The Church and the Generals are only waiting to practice it (cannibalism!) on a larger scale." The statement of a writer who can write in this vein of his own country—the great, the overwhelming majority of them, according to him—must be taken with some caution. But he is probably correct when he says that the army, and the bulk of the people, finding the recovery of the lost provinces growing more and more doubtful, would willingly seek compensation in another direction, and find no great difficulty in yielding to the allurements of the Kaiser. This subject was handled with greater competence and knowledge in the August number of the same Review, by "Ignotus," an English politician, who evidently has access to the inner thoughts of European statesmen. M. Gohier agrees with that writer as to the "strange possibilities in the air," differing only on one little detail. He recognises that Germany has "sinister designs on Holland" and the valuable Dutch Colonies, but he refuses to believe that France harbours designs on Belgium. He is satisfied that no French citizen—not even the Generals and the Bishops—would fail to regard the revival of the schemes of Napoleon III. and Benedetti as a blunder and a crime. We are not so sure of that. Fifteen years ago men in the first rank of diplomacy foresaw that the tension of the Continental Powers would find relief in the absorption and partition of the second-class Powers, after a war that would shake Europe and the world; or the smaller States might be helpless victims, sacrificed on the Altar of Peace. Holland and her Colonies, giving 56,000 excellent sailors to the Imperial Marine, would console Berlin for the aggrandisement of France at the expense of Belgium. The Republic on her part would find Antwerp no bad exchange for Metz; the Scheldt would console her for the loss of the Rhine.

"Ignotus" does not concern himself with the political considerations familiar to British Foreign Secretaries, to the Dilkes, and other students of European problems. But he notes that Cavour, with the prescience of genius, predicted fifty years ago that a United Germany would arise, disturbing the European equilibrium, and that the new State would aim at being a Naval Power and combatting and rivalling England upon the seas. Coming nearer to the present day, Count Goluchuwski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, two years ago suggested as the first task of the new century a Continental League "to combat the great trans-Oceanic peril that otherwise will starve and ruin Europe." It is in this direction, in "Ignotus's" view that the Kaiser is endeavouring to direct the tremendous expansive energies of fifty millions of Germans. Count Yorke Von Wurtemburg in his "Universal History" counts only four Great Powers in the world—the United States, England, Russia, and Central Europe under German hegemony. The sudden appearance of the United States as a conquering Power, supported by England, became an object of terror for Continental statesmen. The action of the Emperor showed that he desired to stand forth as the Champion of Europe against the Transmarine Powers. The result so far has been to bring the Transmarine Powers together. But that does not in any degree reassure Continental statesmen as to the danger which they fancy they discern in the immediate future. To all appearances the Kaiser believes in the reality of this danger. To combat it he is labouring to bring about common action with France and with Russia, and to form a great coalition against England and the United States. Eventually, no doubt, says "Ignotus," he would turn the coalition against Russia. But it is as perfectly clear to him, as to others, that Germany can only secure the good-will of France by compensating her in Europe for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, that compensation being Belgium, which has strong French and Republican leanings. With Belgium, France would take over the Congo Free State, Germany getting her equivalent in Holland, and the Dutch the East Indies. Map-making is easy enough when we can give the rein to the imagination. But such vast changes could not be effected without a convulsion that would shake the whole earth, and make all existing maps obsolete.

THE two squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards destined for South Africa, but detained in Bombay by the occurrence of anthrax amongst officers' charges, will receive the general sympathy of the public. What has happened so unexpectedly to these squadrons must give rise to forebodings as to the possibility of similar cases occurring among the other squadrons of that fine regiment that sailed from Bombay a few days since. It is a characteristic of anthrax—the most diffused of the contagious diseases affecting animals known under general name of murrain—that its onset is generally unexpected, and that it is very difficult to diagnose before it has established itself. It is protean in form. It often occurs that the healthiest and the most robust animal falls down as if struck by a bullet, and never rises again, death supervening before any relief can be administered. That type of the disease is known as splenic apoplexy. Another form manifests itself by a tremor, followed immediately by high fever, rapid beating of the heart and difficulty of breathing. Death occurs in six or eight hours. When the disease is localised the victims show general malaise with fever; carbuncles which some times burst, discharging a fetid and very corrosive fluid. There is sometimes an apparent recovery, but the animal succumbs in a few hours to a second attack. Anthrax is highly contagious, the bacillus being provided with spores that have extraordinary vitality. The handling of horse-hair, hides, or wool of infected animals, will give the disease to men, the symptoms being the same. This form of murrain was known to the Jews when flying from Egypt, to the Romans, and to all ancient and modern peoples. It decimates the reindeer of the Laplanders in the Polar Circle; it is everywhere in the tropics, and it is a source of anxiety and danger in the temperate regions. It has worked havoc in North and South America, in Australia, and in Africa. French savants, Toussaint and Pasteur, have devised a prophylactic—the attenuated virus of the bacillus of anthrax, which has delivered France from the scourge. Is this prophylactic obtainable now in India? If not, the Government must indent on the Pasteur Institute in Paris for a supply. Certainly this outbreak is a bad omen for the six regiments of cavalry sent from India to South Africa. In any case there was certain to be great mortality among the horses in the first month or two, from the fever of the country, and the tsetse fly. If anthrax accompany the regiments from the North of India to Natal the outlook will be serious. The squadrons of Dragoon Guards now so vexatiously detained have been sent back to Deolali to await developments.

WHEN the mail left England a fortnight ago there were all the premonitory symptoms that a strike was about to take place in the shipping trade. The crisis was brought about by the Seamen's Union, of which Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., is the head, and it is undoubtedly due to his agitation that the men have been worked up to their present feeling of discontent. The Seamen's Union is now merely a fragment of its former self; its membership has dwindled and the association is considerably less powerful. Shipping is just now in a state of great prosperity, and Mr. Wilson rightly assumes that if his withered Union is to again flourish, the time is opportune for demanding increased wages, which is always an inducement to non-Unionists to amalgamate themselves with the Union. A manifesto has been issued, in which is set forth the men's demands, which are not amazing by reason of their moderation. They ask for £6 per month for firemen and sailors in steamers engaged by the month, £4 in sailing ships where the men were engaged by the month, and 35s. per week on all steamers where the crew were paid by the week and found their own provisions. Petty officers, such as donkey-men, stewards, greasers, electricians, and storekeepers, to receive an increase of wages in proportion to the increase demanded by the sailors and firemen. The experience gained during past disputes shows that while the men ask for exorbitant advantages they are invariably prepared to accept a great deal less. The shipowners never regarded the agitation seriously, and what has happened proves that their view of the situation is correct. The news brought on Saturday shows that the projected strike is not destined to assume any appreciable dimensions, the men displaying no disposition to follow the advice given by Mr. Wilson. Although nothing has come of the attempted strike, it is impossible to say what seeds of mischief may not have been sown. The trade of England has been repeatedly upset by strikes initiated by trade unions, and numerous instances can be cited wherein orders to be placed with English have been given to continental firms in consequence of strikes. This was notably conspicuous in the engineering dispute which took place in the north of England two years ago, and the business once lost has not been regained. In the present case the sailors and firemen say their wages have not kept pace with the increase of freights; the masters deny this, and assert that they have increased in the same ratio. The question may easily be settled by mutual consultation, and it will be a pity if the shipping trade of the country is disturbed by an unnecessary quarrel over a difference of opinion which an examination of the facts of the case would at once set at rest. At the same time, the men in this instance are at a disadvantage, for they must know that their refusal will mean the engagement of competent foreign sailors, of which there is an inexhaustible supply.

THE s.s. Peninsular, with the Homeward Mails of the 23rd inst., arrived at Aden at 2-0 p.m. on Thursday.

THE Arctic Explorer Peary has returned to Newfoundland.

THE Sydney Tivoli Theatre was burnt down on the 12th September.

THE British warship Melita is visiting Odessa and Sebastopol for the first time since the Crimean War.

AMERICA offers Italy 5,000 dollars for each of the six Italians recently lynched for the murder of Dr. French.

THE French Budget includes thirty-six million francs for the increase of forces in Algeria, after the Fashoda incident, and for new warships.

A HONGKONG Telegram to the "Times of Ceylon" states that over 50 Volunteers in Hongkong have offered their services for the Transvaal, and two firms, in the event of their services being accepted, offer to provide Maxims, and to bear the cost of their transport to South Africa.

TELEGRAMS from London to the Australian papers, dated the 13th instant, state :—The steamer Duke of Buckingham, outward bound, encountered a terrible storm. The engine fires were extinguished, but were eventually re-lighted, and the steamer regained Plymouth ten days after leaving London.

A BILL to provide for the grant of special occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind has been framed with the object of enabling Government to grant in the waste lands which will be brought under irrigation by the Jamrao Canal occupancies under special conditions, so as to facilitate the work of colonisation, and enable the Government to require from the settlers agreements that will ensure the proper distribution of the water, and bind them to conform to the regulations of the Colony, such as from experience elsewhere have been found to be necessary. By means of the procedure laid down in the Bill, the issue of separate leases will be avoided, the conditions relating to tenure being conveniently recorded in the register prescribed in Section 6 of the Bill. The Bill is based on the provisions of Act III of 1893, which has been found to work with great success in a similar tract under the Chenab Canal in the Punjab. Following Section 8 of that Act, the alienation of occupancies in the Colony, without the sanction of the revenue authorities, is prohibited.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 26th Sept. was 667, giving a death-rate of 39·42 per annum per thousand as against 52·26 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·24 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 1 died from fever; 5, small-pox; 10, measles; 82, plague; 94, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 97, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 44, still-born; 66, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—31 Jain; 21 Brahmin; 3 Bhattia; 346 Hindu of other caste; 68 Hindu low-caste; 142 Musalman; 27 Parsee; 2 Jew; 16 Native Christian; 3 Eurasian; 4 European; 2 Negro-African; 2 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 222 as against 286, the corresponding period of last year, and 288 the average over the past five years.

HIS HIGHNESS the Elia Rajah of Cochin is ill at Irinjalacoda, Mr. F. D. Gomez, the medical officer of the place, is attending the Royal patient.

CAPTAIN FERGUSON DAVIE, of the 3rd Sikhs, has been appointed Commandant of the Tochi Levies in succession to Mr. E. C. M. Cooke, who reverts to the Police Department.

SIXTEEN cases of cholera broke out among the 42nd Gurkhas *en voyage* from Gauhati to Benares. Four cases were put ashore at Dhubri. Of these three ended fatally, and two deaths subsequently occurred on board, the bodies being committed to the river.

ON Monday a shocking fatality occurred in Lichmond Town, Bangalore, by the sudden collapse of a tailor's shop which resulted in the instantaneous death of two boys and a man. The building was a primitive structure, or rather part of a long building which is built after the Kanarese fashion of a century ago, and must be fifty years old if it is a day—one of those flat-roofed unsightly tenements which meet the eye at every turn in the City and rural parts of the Mysore Province.

CAPTAIN HEATH of the "Warren Hastings" dropped down in a fit and died in on Tuesday. He had been on the Hooghly in command of steam tugs for the past 30 years, and was well-known to all shipmasters trading to Calcutta.

IN a recent cricket match in the Isle of Wight between Ryde and Hazlewood, Holsinger, formerly of the Ceylon, Colts, but now a professional in the employ of the Ryde Club took all the eleven Hazlewood wickets for seven runs, and dismissed six of the batsmen with successive balls. All the wickets were clean bowled.

THE Peripatetic Railway Commission will consist on the Government side, in the first instance, of Sir Arthur Trevor and Mr. Upcott, and a commercial representative from Western India, perhaps from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. They will visit Bombay and Madras, and subsequently, if time permits, Kolaghat and Nagpur.

MR. CARY, Manager of the Darjeeling Railway, was in Simla, attending the Railway Conference, when the news of the landslips arrived. He would have left immediately, but there was no tonga available, and he was thus detained a day in Simla. Apparently the line between Kurseong to Ghoom will take three weeks to repair, and between Kurseong and Darjeeling a month.

MR. JUSTICE HARINGTON, who was married on the 4th instant to Miss Selina Lousia Dundas before proceeding to India to enter on his duties as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, has been presented with a handsome silver salver by residents of the parish of Whitbourne, Herefordshire, as a token of the esteem in which he and his father Sir Richard Harington, Judge of the Birmingham County Court and family are held by their neighbours.

A DETACHMENT of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, consisting of one native officer and 29 rank and file, has been ordered to proceed from Jhelum to Srinagar for duty as escort to the Resident in Kashmir. The party is to arrive in time to admit of the present escort of the 26th Punjab Infantry being relieved by the 15th October, and the latter then marches to Rawalpindi and thence rails to Jullundur, rejoining regimental head-quarters prior to the march of the regiment to Malakand.

LAUNCH of a Steamer at Calcutta.—The twin-screw steamer "Curlew" has been launched from the Calcutta dockyard. She belongs to the I. G. N. Co., and was named "Curlew" to Commemorate the old steamer "Curlew," which had given the company faithful service for over twenty-five years, being broken up only a few months ago. The steamer was built by Messrs. William Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, and shipped in pieces to Calcutta. The dimensions are 210 feet length over all, 33 feet broad, and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She is the largest sea-going steamer built and engined in Calcutta.

REPRESENTATIONS having reached the Government of India that the revised rules of January 24th, 1899, relating to railway provident funds operate harshly, it is now ruled that if a depositor is dismissed from the public service the Manager may cause to be withheld all or any part of the bonus provisionally allotted to him with interest, only the balance at his credit being paid to the depositor. Any sum so withheld is to be credited to the fine fund of the railway. The method to be adopted in distributing what is known as the second bonus is also to be modified, so that subscribers under the old rules will practically receive what they would have received had all remained under the old rules. The limit of six months within which the option of coming under the new rules might be exercised is extended from July, 1900.

THE Russian papers last to hand contain the information that it has been decided to make preliminary surveys for a railway between Orenburg and Tashkent. The scheme for this line has always had an energetic and indefatigable champion in the "Turkestan Gazette," and the chief reason that it has not been taken in hand is apparently the fear that its construction would affect the receipts of the Transcaspian Railway. The decision to extend the line from Tashkent to Chimkent, presumably with a view to its prolongation later on to Semipalatinsk and Omsk, seemed to indicate that the Orenburg project had been dropped, at any rate for the time being. General Kuropatkin, now Minister of War, has always been credited with being an ardent advocate of the Orenburg-Tashkent line, so that he has probably had something to say to the decision if the line is really now to be taken in hand. Turkestan, linked to the Caucasus by the Transcaspian Railway, to European Russia by Orenburg, and to Central Siberia and Europe by the Omsk line, would certainly be in a very different position from a strategic point of view, than at present with merely the Transcaspian Railway as a means of Communication. It is hard, however, to realise where the money is to come from, if we bear in mind Russia's financial position, the widespread famine, the Siberian Railway, and the many other expensive undertakings to which the Russian Government is already committed.

WE have mentioned, on several occasions, the various projects under discussion for railway extension in Russian Central Asia. One of these, the line from the Khivan Oasis to the Caspian, now seems to be on a fair way to realisation. Last year a Government engineer, accompanied by a Danish capitalists, surveyed various alternative routes, and a company has now made a definite offer to construct the line without any Government guarantee or subsidy whatsoever. This railway, which will run from some point on the Caspian (probably Krasnovodsk, the terminus of the Transcaspian Railway) to New Urgani, on the lower reaches of the Oxus, promises to be a paying concern. At present the not inconsiderable exports from Kniva, principally raw cotton are carried by camel caravan, and with the construction of a railway there is every reason to expect a great impetus to the trade between the Khanate and European Russia. From a strategic point of view the line, of itself, would have no significance, but if the proposed railway along the Oxus, between Kelif and Charjui, is constructed, and is afterwards prolonged to Khivs, the Russian power of concentration along the Persian and Afghan frontiers would be immensely increased. We have, as yet, seen no estimate of the probable cost of the line, but judging by the trouble which the Russians had, and still have, in dealing with the shifting sands crossed by the Transcaspian Railway, it may be presumed that it will not be all plain sailing. On the other hand the expenditure on bridges, cuttings and embankments would probably be inconsiderable.

THE displacement of Arab horses by Australians in the Bombay Cavalry regiments is so marked a feature in the returns of the remounts purchased during 1895-96 and 1897-98 that the military authorities have found it necessary to remonstrate. The attention of commanding officers will be called to the fact that the Bombay Cavalry was excellently mounted in the past when they made their purchases almost exclusively in the Arabian and Persian markets, and the Government of India do not hesitate to express the op

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

A further force of fourteen hundred strong, and comprising two hundred officers, will sail in the Braemar Castle next week for the Cape.

MULES FOR THE CAPE.

Great Britain has arranged for the shipment of three thousand mules from New Orleans for South Africa in October.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE WANTS PEACE.

SEPT. 28.

The Orange Free State Volksraad has unanimously instructed the Government to do their utmost to ensure peace without sacrificing the honour and independence of the two Republics, and declares that war with Great Britain would be criminal, although the Orange Free State will, in any case, faithfully fulfil its obligations to the Transvaal.

PEACE MEETING AT CAPETOWN.

At a meeting of Ministerialists held at Capetown a Resolution was passed to petition the Queen, deprecating war with the Transvaal, and urging a joint enquiry into the Franchise Question.

THE BRAEMAR CASTLE CONTINGENT.

The Contingent sailing in the Braemar Castle for the Cape consists of the bulk of an Army Service Corps for a complete Army Corps.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires on the 27th September:—It is reported that Military authorities are vastly gratified at the promptitude and smoothness with which the Indian reinforcements have been despatched. It cannot be said that the public is equally gratified at the transport arrangements here and the results actually achieved to date are small.

The Zibenghla and Zagathla, which have been lying at Birkenhead several days, have received five hundred men from Aldershot consisting of the 18th, 62nd and 75th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery. Yesterday at the last moment it was discovered that it was impossible to ship the guns or carriages and the departure had been delayed until to-day.

Waterloo Station was the scene of continual bustle and excitement on Saturday with the departures of those sailing by the Union Line steamer Norman from Southampton. Among those going are several war correspondents, including Mr. Melton Prior. The officers on board the Norman are General J. D. French, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Major D. Haig, Brigade-Major, Lieutenant J. Milbanke, A. D. C., Captain Lord Douglas Compton, Captain Claude Willoughby, 9th Lancers, Colonel Appelby (Ordnance), Major Milton, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Captains Wood, (Devonshire), Russell (R. A.), Shatterley, H. Richards (60th Rifles) Lieutenant Johnstone (60th Rifles.)

The Ammunition Column will be despatched from Southampton on Saturday next on board the Union Liner Gaika, consisting of eight officers, 194 non-commissioned officers and men. Part of the Column will be landed at Capetown and the remainder go to Natal. The Kinfauns Castle also leaves next Saturday from Southampton and takes 25 special officers and 300 men mostly of the Army Service Corps. Companies of the Army Service Corps are now at Devonport and have received orders for more men for the supply of the department. It is now stated that General Sir Redvers Buller will sail for the Cape on the 7th October.

Arrangements for the hiring of transports is now concluded with the different steamship companies. Heavy charges for demurrage will become due if negotiations with the Transvaal Government are protracted. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs that the Anglo-German Agreement for the occupation of Delagoa Bay, which has hitherto been kept secret, will shortly be published. The 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, at Windsor, and the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, at Chelsea, are both under orders to hold themselves in readiness for departure. Eleborate preparations are going forward at Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, to meet emergencies. The Scottish Rifles have long been under orders and another regiment, fully equipped, is kept in readiness for embarkation on the shortest notice.

ANTHRAX IN THE 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA SEPT. 28.

Orders have now been issued for the second an third squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards to return to Deolali owing to anthrax having appeared in them. At Deolali they are to be kept for ten days with the horses under close veterinary observation. If no further cases of anthrax occur during that period, the squadrons will be despatched to South Africa, but, if further cases occur, they are to be sent back to Sialkot, their place being taken by two squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF LORD CROMER FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Lord Cromer, accompanied by Mr. J. L. Gorst, Finance Minister, has started for Egypt.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left here at midnight yesterday.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

There were 41 cases and 41 deaths in the city to-day, the total mortality being 57. In the Cantonment 9 cases, 5 deaths; in the suburban area 2 cases; in the district 274 cases, 216 deaths; in Veli in the Bhor State 9 cases; Warude 12 cases, 10 deaths; Charholi 13 cases, 16 deaths; Uruli 14 cases, 21 deaths; Murelhwa 13 cases, 8 deaths; Khondwa 9 cases; Dapoli 8 cases; Padapsar 12 cases, 9 deaths; Wanowrie 3 cases, 3 deaths; and Dighi 10 cases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
6 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
2 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	27

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

In consequence of the serious scarcity and distress in Rajputana, and of the interference with relief work of local officials that would be caused by a ceremonial visit, the Viceroy has definitely abandoned his projected tour to the Rajput States and to Ajmere. It is probable that he will still go to Delhi, as previously contemplated, while later on a part of the original programme will be adhered to, consisting of visits to Bhopal and Gwalior, and to the North-Western Provinces, in none of which are the conditions such as to cause anxiety or to necessitate a change of plans in accordance with what is understood to be the unanimous desire of the Talukdars and Durbaris of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Viceroy will hold a durbar at Lucknow in December, the first that has been held there since Lord Ripon's Durbar in 1882. During the four weeks that would otherwise have been devoted to Rajputana it is probable that the Viceroy in a private capacity, and with a small surrounding, will visit the principal centres of suffering whether from famine or plague in Northern and Central India. It is possible that he may even go so far south as the Bombay Deccan, but no definite plans in this respect have yet been made.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

TRIBAL WARFARE.

Malik Zaman Khan, Kukikhel, recently led a lasker against the people of Tor Darrah, who were concerned in the theft last February of rifles from Jamrud, and compelled them to pay a share of the cost of recovering the same. He lost one of his men in the fight which ensued.

A characteristic report comes from Tong, the summer quarters of Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, a Malikdin Khel, who last month had one of his vassals, who had murdered another vassal, tied up, and then made rifle-practice at him until he was killed.

It is reported that the Amir probably intends bringing to Kabul for training all the regiments which have been stationed for long periods at outlying places, like Matun in Khost, where no reliefs have been effected for the past thirteen years, or musketry training effected: such troops to be replaced by fresh regiments from Kabul.

The Governor of Jalalabad has been ordered by the Amir to collect fresh missionaries for work in Kafiristan, but he is said to be finding the task a difficult one, owing to some of the last missionaries sent having been imprisoned by the Amir's orders for embroiling themselves by marrying Kafir women.

More stress, it is said, will now be laid on military service as a means of confirming "quondam" Kafirs in the faith.

Shams Uddin, Arti of Cabul, has been imprisoned for embezzlement, Samandar Khan being appointed Arti in his stead.

The drought about the Khyber this year is said to be the severest on record, and extends into the Khugioni Country in Afghanistan, where scarcity of water is rare.

The Amir's prohibition against exportation of Kabuli coin from Afghanistan is being enforced with increased stringency, the Government drafts being now furnished instead for remittance of money from Afghanistan to India with a view, it is said, to rehabilitate the Kabuli rupee.

NEWS FROM SIMLA.

SEPT. 28.

The Queen has telegraphed out her sympathy with the Darjeeling suffering.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Simla to-day on his autumn tour.

The facts regarding the 5th Dragoon Guards are that they were detained at Deolali owing to two officers' chargers developing anthrax at Sialkot after the departure of the regiment. The result of veterinary inspection at Deolali, however, has been to declare them free, and they have accordingly proceeded for embarkation.

Another case having appeared in Bombay, embarkation has been stayed.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has approved of the appointment of Mr. C. A. Wilkins as Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Mr. O'Kinealy.

TRANS-FRONIER SALT DUTY.

The Amir has now definitely prohibited the import of British salt into Afghanistan, persons smuggling it being made liable to arrest and heavy penalties.

The trade meanwhile in salt from Afghanistan into Turkistan is being vigorously pushed.

VISITS OF PUNJAB CHIEFS TO SIMLA

The Raja of Nahan has arrived in Simla and the Maharaja of Patiala is expected next week.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR VICEROY'S TOUR.

Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram has gone to Jodhpore to arrange special tongas to be laid in case the Viceroy should visit the famine districts in Rajputana.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Ferguson Davie, 3rd Sikhs has been appointed Commandant of the Tochi Levies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lake has been ordered home immediately to assume work at the War Office.

Colonel E. G. Paley has applied to resign the Assistant Adjutant-Generalship, Headquarters, Punjab Command.

Colonel R. A. Gilchrist has temporarily assumed command of the Belgaum District vice General Hart.

Surgeon-General McVittie, P. M. O., Madras, has three months' leave Home.

Lieutenant Hogg, 4th Hussars, becomes Wing Officer, the Niger Coast Protectorate Constabulary.

Lieutenant Elles is appointed Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry.

ENGINEERING RETIREMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. E. Rose, Executive Engineer, retires with effect from 2nd proximo.

Mr. F. D. Flower is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Ludhianda-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, to which Mr. T. W. Stewart is also posted as Assistant Engineer.

Lieutenant A Gardiner, R. E., is posted from leave to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway Survey.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEPT. 26.

In the Durand Tournament to-day the final resulted in a draw after a great struggle, the Yorkshire goal being constantly attacked. It was so well-defended that the Black Watch were unable to score, though the game was prolonged till dark. It will be replayed on Friday.

THE DISTRESS IN RAJPUTANA.

AJMERE, SEPT. 26.

A public meeting was held at Ajmere to-day to organize a Famine Charitable Relief Committee and to collect funds. Many of the leading officials and residents were present, and the subscription list exceeds seven thousand rupees so far.

THE composition of the Frontier Committee, who will arrange regarding the tribal levies to be constituted under the new scheme of frontier policy, will consist of General Egerton, the Commissioner of the Derajat Division, the Political Officers of Wana and Tochi, and a Medical Officer, not yet named.

POONA RACES, 1899.

1st EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

At to-day's races the fields were good and the attendance was fair. The Governor's staff was present. After the first race a smart shower of rain fell and drizzled nearly the whole evening.

Selling Race.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st 3lbs. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 700. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Gordon's ch a h Nabob, 8st 4lbs ..... Native 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Thunder, 8st 3lbs ..... Ebrahim 2
Mr Alli Hoosein's g a h Sachim, 8st 7lbs ..... Gibbs 3
Mr Baltrey's b a h Kaldur, 7st 9lbs ..... Kunal 0
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Desert Born ..... Kama 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Quality, 8st 6lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr B A Davur's c a h Rishan, 8st 3lbs ..... Hoyte 0

Betting—2 against Nabob and Sachim; 4 Rishan; 5 Thunder; and 6 the rest.

Won by one length; 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 1-2 secs.

The Autumn Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr A Sattar's b aus m Bandicoot, 9st 10lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr Allen's b aus m Nydia, 7st 12lbs ..... Ebrahim 2
Mr J B's b aus m Nancy, 8st 6lbs ..... Greenhalgh 3
Mr Mill's br aus m Peggy, 8st 6 lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Dunbar's b aus g Primus, 7st 2lbs ..... Gibbs 0

Betting—Evens on Bandicoot and Nydia; 4 Nancy; 8 Peggy; and 10 the rest.

A dead heat followed between Bandicoot and Nydia, Nancy being three-quarters length behind. Time—51 secs. The dead heat was run off at the end of the day and was won by Bandicoot by a neck on the post. No time was taken.

The September Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. and C. B. Ponies, 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Nimrod, 7st 8lb ..... Gibbs 1
Mr S K S's b a h Young Rex, 7-t 9lbs ..... Taylor 2
Mr S A W's ch a h Jehangir, 7st 10lbs ..... Hoyt 3
Mr Yusuf bin Ebrahim's b a h Nepaul, 9st 7lbs ... Nama 0
Mr Farmer's b a h Kapartballa, 9st 3lbs ..... Johnson 0
Mr Gordon's ch a h Naboh, 8st 3lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a h Bonaparte, 8st ..... Ebrahim 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Don Carlos, 7st 13lbs Noor Mahomed 0
H H Maharaja Holker's br a h Merryleg, 7st 11lbs O'Neil 0

Betting—2 against Bonaparte; 4 Nepaul, and Kapartballa, Nabob, Jehangir and Young Rex; 5 Nimrod; and 6 the rest.

Won by a half length; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 35 1-4 secs.

The Extra Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b aus g Orion, 8st 8lbs ..... Gibbs 1
Mr C A Cochrane's b c m Rags, 6st 13lbs ..... O'Neil 2
Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Reboot, 8st 2lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, 8st 10lbs ..... Greenhalgh 0
Mr S K S's b c g Knockane, 8st 8lbs ..... Southall 0
Mr Ulett's b aus g Bagonet, 8st 4lbs ..... Hearne 0
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's b aus g Cornalla, 7st 13lbs Oomar 0
Mr J Hormusjee's br aus g Dakin, 6st 6lbs ... Fattehsing 0

Betting—2 against Bayonet; 4 Orion and Redoubt; 5 Rags; and 6 Marwari, Knockane, Cornalla and Dakin.

Won by three-fourths of a length; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 17 secs.

Private Sweep Stakes.—Rs. 100 each. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S K S's ch ch m Esmeralda, 8st ..... Southall 1
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b ch m Evensong, 9st 10lbs Ebrahim 2
Mr Moochool Shah's b ch g Lachin, 8st 8lbs .. Robinson 3
Captain Stannus b ch g Turban, 7st 12lbs ..... Gibbs... 0

Betting—4 to 6 against Evensong; 2 Esmeralda and 4 the rest.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 21 1-2 secs.

Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. and C. B. Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 1-2 mile.

Mr Flower's b a h Muswood, 7st 18lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr Lyndon's ch a h Eclipse, 9st ..... Gibbs 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Kingcraft, 8st 6lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr S K S's b a h Angler, 9st 3lbs ..... Southall 0
Mr Esuf bin Ebrahim's ch a h King Craft, 8st 6lbs Nama 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios, 8st 2lbs ..... Ebrahim 0
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Shanghai, 7st 2lbs.. Hoyt 0
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 7st 10lbs ..... Noor Mahomed 0
Mr S A W's b a c Earl, 6st 11lbs ..... Fattehsing 0

Betting—3 against Angler, Eclipse and Helios; 4 Defender, 6 Kingcraft and; Muswood and 10 the rest.

Won by two and half lengths; one and half length between second and third. Time—2 min. 57 secs.

The Little Plate.—Winners Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Baltrey's g a h Jackdaw, 8st ..... Kunai 1
Mr S K S ch a h Feeroze, 8st 1lb ..... Southall 2
Mr Sutherland and H Jemsetjee's ch a h Chester, 8st 8lbs Ebrahim 3
Mr Flower's b a h Driver, 9st 3lbs ..... Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan, 9st 2lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Auaiza, 8st 5lbs Greenhalgh 0
Mr Lyndon's b a h Centaur, 8st 2lbs ..... Gibbs 0
Mr Swiney's ch a h Muskerry, 8st ..... Native 0
Mr S A W's b a h Gift, 7st 9lbs ..... Saheb 0
Mr Hamood Aboo Shaba's g a h Mutiar, 7st 8lbs... Jakoo 0
Captain Purvis' b a h Advocate, 7st 7lbs ..... Hearne 0
Mr Brendon's b ch g Batcha, 7st 6lbs ..... Taylor 0
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Gold-dust, 7st 4lbs... Hoyt 0

Won by a neck; a length between second and third. Time—54 1-2 secs.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

ABOUT 18,000 persons are engaged on relief works in the Jamnager State.

The authorities at Porbander have notified that no person will be allowed to sail from there unless they can satisfy them that they have secured some work in the place where they want to go.

BHOWNUGGER, SEPT. 27.

The other day a man at Sihore received some severe blows from a "lathi" used by thieves. He was attempting to rescue a bag of grain which they were carrying away, the man raised an alarm and the thieves made off, leaving the bag. The robbers were, however, arrested on next day.

Since writing to you last, Dotad received a shower of rain (72 cents); Limboli also had a shower. There was a good downpour at Wadhwan on Monday night, also about 26 cents were measured. The mornings are cold and dewy, while at noon it remains hot, this shows the monsoon has passed. At several places attempts are being made to raise fodder by irrigation. Muli Darbar has got about 800 maunds of grass from Ankleswar. The cattle are dying by scores on this side. The Mahajan community at Palctana has got one and a half lac worth of grass from Rajkote side. Even this quantity is not expected to last throughout the year. 160,000 bags of grain have arrived by steamers here up to date.

PALITANA SEPT. 26.

In Palitana the state of crops is moderately good, but the crops are expected to improve if there is more rain. His Highness the Thakore Saheb Sir Mansinhji Bahadur has been pleased to remit the usual custom duties on grains, and has made arrangements for supplying his subjects with juari and fodder. A number of people are employed on relief works opened by His Highness. Cooked food is daily supplied to the needy by Sheth Oosman Jamal. His Highness the Thakore Saheb has opened one grain shop, and a subscription fund has been started to which His Highness the Thakore Saheb, State Officers, Mahajans and others have subscribed.

DAMAUN.

There has not been a drop of rain here since the 6th instant, though the surrounding were favoured with several showers. The wells are almost burning dry and unless rain falls during the elephantas which have commenced this morning, a water-famine is inevitable. There is not the slightest hope for the rice crops even if it rained heavily now. More rain would benefit the cereals to a great extent. The price of *Kada* and *Dangi* rice have gone up, notwithstanding the merchants have in store a large quantity. The Hindoos are undergoing a somewhat difficult ordeal for the purpose of bringing down rain in as much as since the last three days they have commenced "namsapta" in Shankar's temple. More than half a dozen bands, each band consisting of ten to twelve persons of each Hindu caste, are formed and one band at a time goes on making "bhajan" before the idol, accompanied with a drum and cymbals, for more than two hours, until it is resolved by the second band, and the second by the third band and so on, and thus the "bhajan" is kept up unbroken and uninterrupted during the whole day and night in full expectation, that before seven days are over, there would be a heavy downpour of rain.

RAID OF BHILS IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE AND NATIVE INFANTRY.

ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent informs us that some days ago a considerable body of armed Bhils raided the country near Khergaum, and succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of grain from the stores of two bunniahs. The District Police, reinforced by two companies of Native Infantry from the British Cantonment at Baroda, overtook the Bhils near the foot of the hills. Severe fighting followed, and thirty-nine dead Bhils were counted on the field. They carried off all their wounded and some of their dead. Their losses are estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. Our correspondent has been unable to obtain particulars of the casualties amongst the troops and police.

The Bhils succeeded in carrying off the grain, which was the object of the raid. They boast that they have succeeded in what they undertook, and that, as they have now a good supply of grain for the cold weather, they need not raid any more. They have undoubtedly received a severe lesson which they will not soon forget.

THE DARJEELING DISASTER.

FUNERAL OF VICTIMS.

THE funeral of some of the victims took place on Tuesday, hundreds following the remains of the five children whose bodies have been recovered so far. The funeral of five native Christians followed directly after. They were killed just below the Roman Catholic Archbishop's house, and would have been buried in one grave in the cemetery had not a few of the public paid the fee, sixteen rupees in each case which the Government refused to remit. The band of the Munster Regiment was at the head of the procession, and played the "Dead March in Saul." It was a most impressive spectacle.

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Deputy Commissioner to convey his deep condolences to all the unfortunate sufferers in the catastrophe.

Picquets of the Musters are in the centre of the town ready at a moment's notice to render assistance. All business houses have been closed for two days and all amusements are stopped for the present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The chief features of the Darjeeling Disaster are now a little better known. The fresh news is that a huge slip below St. Mary's Seminary took place and this was carried away along Railway Bridge, which was completely blocked. The cart-road was also breached thirty yards wide, the rails hanging in. The bridge is entirely gone and this slip is about half-a-mile above Kurseong and cannot be cleared within thirty days. No damage has occurred in any of the schools in Kurseong and no Europeans have been killed or injured. The bridge over the Pagla-Jhora has been patched up sufficiently to allow carriages to be taken over. The Dilaram Tea Estate at Toong lost fifty acres of tea, and the Rammourca loss of life in the mineral springs is thirty-eight and must be at least 100 to 200 killed in the district. A telegram dated Kurseong Wednesday, 6 p.m., states that the loss of life at Margaret's Hope Tea Estate was exaggerated, only three deaths being reported, though the number of coolies missing was seven. The natives killed about Kurseong were by far the greatest disaster in the district the washing away of the Panighatta Bridge, which crossed the Calasur River. This huge suspension bridge, having a 400—feet span, was erected by the Puplic Works Department, about three years ago, at a cost of over two lakhs. The bed of the river was changed so much that the left bridge pier in the centre of the stream, and the two important bridges above Paniohatta, were also swept away. Kurseong was crowded with anxious parents *en route* to Darjiling, and good accommodation was unobtainable at any price. This afternoon, a lady paid Rs. 80 for a dandy to take her to Darjiling. After going five miles the dandy returned, finding the roads impassable, the coolies asking fabulous prices for carrying the luggage to Darjeeling.

SYMPATHY OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

It seems that immediately upon hearing of the catastrophe at Darjiling H. M. the Queen-Empress telegraphed to the Viceroy asking for full particulars of the disaster and expressing her profound sympathy with the bereaved European and native families.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

FURTHER OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

THE B. and C. Squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who were to leave yesterday by the Transports Putiala and Virawa, have been detained owing to a further outbreak of anthrax, and instructions have been received from Head-Quarters to send them back to Deolali, where they will be detained for ten days before they embark for South Africa. Arrangements were made to convey them to Deolali in four trains yesterday evening. A trooper supposed to have been affected by Anthrax has been detained and sent to the hospital at Colaba.

The strength of the "B" Squadron was 7 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 139 men, 14 Officers' chargers, 130 horses, and 12 mules and the strength of the "C" Squadron was 6 Officers, 170 men, 21 chargers, 170 horses, and 12 mules.

The Ladies Committee take this opportunity of again thanking the many friends who have kindly assisted them with contributions of money, books, games, pipes and tobacco for the troops going to the Transvaal. Unless further reinforcements are sent they will not need any more contributions. They have been enabled to provide each of the 19 Transports with a library of from 80 to 150 books; besides several hundreds of magazines, periodicals, and papers; also chess, draughts, backgammon, cribbage, dominoes, cards and many other games. The cigarettes and pipes which arrived too late for the first vessels were divided amongst the remainder in the proportion of 2,500 cigarettes and 40 or 50 pipes to each ship.

Letters of acknowledgment and thanks have been received from Major General Sir Archibald Hunter, Chief of the Staff; Major Apthorp and Officers, 19th Hussars; Major A. J. Abdy and Officers, 53rd Field Battery; and Major Follett and Officers, 9th Lancers. Any books and games remaining over will be kept till it is known if they will be required for further transports or will eventually be handed over to the new Military Hospital in course of construction at Colaba.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ON Wednesday and Thursday scratch and handicap competitions were played on the links. There was a large entry, but with the exception of Mr. J. Hunter, there were no particularly brilliant scores. He wins the handicap prize and ties with Mr. Pechey for the scratch prize. The other scratch men were hopelessly out of it, and Dr. Macdonald, who won the scratch event on Tuesday, exhibited very indifferent form. The course is now in excellent order, and reflects great credit upon Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, the hon. secy. The best scores are as follows:—

	Handicap. Down.	Scratch. Down.
J Hunter	6	6
J Scrymgeour	9	9
Rev R M Gray	2	8
R Aitken	2	8
A T Spalding	4	9
W P Pechey	+1	6
R A Don		7
P F Fischer		7
K F Nicholson	2	9
Dr Macdonald		7
C H S Boggs		10

RUMOURS are afloat in Rangoon that bands of Burmese are being organised to outrage European girls and women whenever these can be waylaid. Careful inquiry confirms the rumour that there is considerable unpleasantness coming through the escape of all the offenders of the West Keats in the Rangoon outrage case.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTERS).

POONA, SEPT. 27.

A MEETING of the Council of the Government of Bombay was held on Wednesday at the Council Hall at Poona, H. E. the Governor presiding.

GOVERNMENT OCCUPANTS (SIND) ACT.

The Honourable Mr. James: I beg to move the first reading of a Bill to provide for the grant of special occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind. In doing so, I am glad to think that I am introducing a measure that will commend itself entirely to the Council and be absolutely non-contentious; for the fact is that the law we propose introducing into certain parts of Sind is actually the law at present in the Punjab. We have taken the Government of India's Act "*Ipsissima verba* except that we have substituted the term "occupant," which is the term used in Bombay revenue law for that of "tenant," the corresponding word in the Punjab. I shall explain to the Council briefly the necessity for the Bill. Many years ago, the Government of Bombay, at the instance of Sir Bartle Frere excavated a channel, from the Indus leading into a deep old disused channel, which skirts the extreme east of Sind from Rohri to the Rann of Catch for the purposes of irrigation; and again under Sir Bartle Frere's auspices, both when he was Commissioner of Sind, and also when he was Governor of Bombay, through the agency of General Fife, to whom this Presidency owes so much in the way of irrigation, a series of canals were made, called the Mitran and Thar system, for the irrigation of land which was so far from the Indus that the ordinary Indus canals would not reach it or at any rate give it a sufficient supply of water. The results of that system of canals have been extremely satisfactory. A large extent of land has been cultivated and the State derives now a revenue of between 6 and 8 lakhs per annum from it. So great was this success, that the Government after many years of consideration decided to deepen the supply channel of the water course referred to known as the Eastern Nara, with the view of doubling the supply and irrigating another extensive tract lying partly in the Hyderabad and partly in the Thara-Parkar districts, which was simply a desert tract for want of water. The works have been in progress for the last few years and are now approaching completion, and a sum of about 70 lakhs of rupees will before long have been spent upon them. Simultaneously, or perhaps I should say a little prior, to the undertaking of this new canal, known as the Jamrao, the Government of the Punjab undertook a similar work in the Punjab for irrigating large tracts of desert land from the river Chenab. Obviously when a large area has to be settled with colonists it is necessary for the Government to state precisely the terms to the colonists on which land will be let, and to make provision in order that the irrigation machinery may be worked to the best advantage possible. It was found necessary therefore to pass a special law for the colonisation of the land on the Chenab canal. This law was thoroughly thrashed out by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, when he was Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India. The Hon. Mr. Tate, I myself, and other officers of the Revenue and Irrigation Departments have visited the Punjab with a view to introducing a similar system of irrigation and colonisation to that which exists there, in Sind, for we have found that the system previously adopted in Sind does not answer perfectly in all respects. By passing this law we shall be able to draw up for Sind laws and conditions on which land both for the formation of villages and cultivation shall be given out, similar to those of the Punjab, and instead of making a separate contract with each person we shall simply give him a *sanad* to say that a certain plot of land has been given to him on the terms mentioned in the register that will be kept. The only special point perhaps, that some honorable members may find in the Bill deserving of notice is one which prohibits the alienation of the land by colonists without sanction. It is obvious that the Government should endeavour to introduce a hardworking and solvent class of colonists, and the objects of Government would be frustrated if land grabbers came in and interfered, selling up the colonists and defeating the system of colonisation which Government has marked out. This principle has been the law in the Punjab now for the last six years. His Excellency the Viceroy himself visited the colony the other day and expressed his great admiration of the results that had been attained there. I hope that with the aid of identically the same law we may have as great a success in Sind, although our colony is on a smaller scale. Practically a Bill of one section would have almost sufficed, viz, to declare the 1893 Act in force in Sind, but, as I have said after taking our legal officer's advice we came to the conclusion that the Act should be re-enacted with the substitution of the term 'occupants' for "tenants." I have no doubt that the Bill will commend itself to the Council and I therefore need say no more. I beg to move that the Bill to provide for the grant of special occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind be read a first time.

The first reading was carried without debate.

The Hon. Mr. James: I will now ask His Excellency to be so good as to exercise his power of suspending the rules of business. According to those rules the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee when the second reading will be taken. As all points in the Bill were thoroughly thrashed out I have no doubt, in Select Committee by the Government of India, the necessity for any Committee here is not obvious.

His Excellency: This is certainly a case in which I think it is desirable to suspend the standing orders. It is hardly necessary to send it to a Committee, and therefore the Hon. Mr. James will move the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. James: I beg, sir, to move that the Bill be read a second time, and I beg to ask the Council to allow me to insert a slight amendment, namely to add to clause 2 the following words: "And the local Government may delegate to any officer so appointed, all or any of the powers of the Collector under the land Revenue Code in the area subject to his administration." I should explain that these words do not appear in the Government of India Act, because they already exist in the Punjab Land Revenue Code. Under our Land Revenue Code no powers have been taken by the Government to confer upon an officer in a district the powers of a Collector. In the Punjab the Colonisation Officer,—and we have already appointed a Colonisation Officer for the Jamrao tract—has been given the necessary powers, as the Chenab Canal passes through two districts, with the view that he may treat the colonists in both districts alike, and be subordinate, immediately in the Punjab, to the Settlement Commissioner. In Sind he will be subordinate to the Commissioner in Sind. It would be inconvenient if the Colonisation Officer were subordinate, not only to the Commissioner of the Government in Sind, but to the Collector of Hyderabad and the Deputy Commissioner of Thara-Parkar, so that we wish to put the position of the Colonisation Officer on the same footing as the Officer of the Punjab; therefore, sir, I beg to move the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to without discussion, and the second reading of the Bill was assed.

The Hon. Mr. James: I beg now, Sir, to formally move that the Bill be read a third time.

The third reading of the Bill was carried without discussion and the Bill passed

THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon. Mr. James introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management of Municipal affairs in cities and towns in the Bombay Presidency other than in the city of Bombay. He said: Before I move formally the motion that stands in my name, I hope I shall not be out of order in referring to the notice of motion that I see put down in the name of my hon. friend Mr. Parekh, that the Bill be postponed for four months. I am not quite sure, but I believe the effect of that motion, if it were carried, would be to throw the Bill out altogether. At any rate in Parliament if a motion that a Bill be read this day six months be carried it is always equivalent to the rejection of the Bill. I don't suppose that my hon. friend means that the Bill should be absolutely rejected, but that there should be time for due consideration of it, both in this Council, and outside. I am happy to think that we shall be able to meet the hon. member's view in that respect, because although we propose to appoint a Select Committee to consider it, we propose fixing such a length of time, at least four months, for the Select Committee to report in, that will give everybody in the mofussil or elsewhere full opportunity of bringing their views to notice; and any reports we may receive we shall be most happy to place before the Council, and the Select Committee, I hope, therefore, that considering the fatal result his motion would have my hon. friend will not press it.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh. I understand the Select Committee will not commence its sittings for two months.

His Excellency: It will be more convenient if the Hon. member will defer his remarks until the Hon. member has made his speech introducing the Bill.

GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. James, proceeding, said:—The Bill will be of considerable interest to people in mofussil towns, and I trust the Council will allow me to take up a little of their time with a short retrospect of the past history of the Bombay Government in regard to the subject, so that you may the more easily understand the proposals now laid before you. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely (who I wish could be here), Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal and other veterans here can well remember the old Act XXVI of 1852. That laid the burden on the people of applying for a municipality, left everything to be done by rules, and restricted the expenditure of money to public streets, roads, drains and tanks—the prevention of nuisances, and measures of general improvement. The words were so narrow that Act II of 1862 was required before municipalities were legally empowered to spend money on dispensaries, hospitals and schools, or even on the watering of roads. And it was the Act of 1862 that first gave powers of control to the Government to call upon defaulting municipalities to do work that was urgently required. Act I of 1871 was passed when Provincial Services were created by Lord Mayo, and, in order to supplement a deficit in Provincial revenues, it gave the Government power to call on municipalities to pay upto 20 per cent. of their revenues for their own police. That power has since, for reasons that I need not go into, been surrendered and municipalities now are only required to pay for building chowkeys in municipal towns.

SIR THEODORE HOPE'S WORK.

In 1873 at the instance of Sir Theodore Hope, the very able and energetic Collector of Surat, an elaborate Act founded on that of Bombay City was carried. It recognised that the enlightenment and public spirit that were available in places like Ahmedabad, Surat and Poona could not be looked for in outlying places like Nandurbar in the western corner of Khandesh, or Chachro in the Sind Desert. It divided municipalities into city and town municipalities, placing the executive powers in the former in the hands of the Commissioners as a body, and in the latter entirely in the hands of the president, vice-president and chairman. Collectors were in all cases *ex officio* presidents, and the control over the proceedings of both classes of municipalities was carefully safe guarded. The Act made it incumbent on the Police Commissioner to inspect the work of every municipality and report on it to

like myself owing to the calls made on the time of Government by famine and plague, and finally the Bombay Improvement Trust Act came in and stopped the way. The Bill, however, was taken up again last year, all the proposed amendments reviewed, some adopted and some rejected, and the result is now before you. This history will at any rate prove to the Council that the Government of Bombay cannot on this occasion, as they were on the last, be charged with legislating in a hurry. It has taken nearly 10 years to frame and introduce this Bill.

THE PRINCIPAL CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

that we make is to revive the distinction between city and town municipalities. It is absurd and not to be expected that a great sea-port like Karachi or a fast growing manufacturing town like Ahmedabad can be worked like Junnar or Pen, or that an unpaid and non-official president, be he ever so patriotic and vigorous, should be able to manage all the departments of a great corporation, as well as supervise personally the execution of small works and earn his own bread besides. I wonder how the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchadra, who was here last year, or Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola would like to do all the Municipal Commissioner's work in addition to his own. We have therefore provided that in city municipalities an executive officer may be appointed, legally empowered to carry out most details of the Act, in subordination, of course, to the municipality. It is bad administration when the municipality has solemnly to deliberate whether A should be given notice to provide a cesspool or B to trim his hedges when the business men on the committee whose time is valuable, have assembled to discuss a drainage project costing 10 or 15 lakhs or the best way of paying off plague loan. And to protect the executive officer from improper pressure such as has been known to be sometimes exercised over mere stipendiaries, we propose that he should, like a judge of the High Court, not be removable "quamdiu se bene gesserit," except with the sanction of the Commissioner. An honble member of this Council, not an official, tells me he thinks that some control over the nomination should be taken by Government and that the appointment might be made for a term of years, at least in the first instance. I am sure the Select Committee will give earnest attention to the suggestion. In Bengal no municipal appointment can be made or official dismissed without the Commissioner's sanction, if the pay exceed Rs. 100 Similar powers to appoint an engineer and a health officer are given. A good many provisions of the Bill, moreover, especially those relating to the suppression of epidemic diseases which the experience of the last three years has shown to be necessary, are specially suitable for city municipalities and will be a dead letter elsewhere. We also revive formally the old managing committees, on the analogy of the Bombay Town Council, or Standing Committee providing at the same time for schools and other committees, when needed. Possibly in Select Committee the Hon'ble Mr. Lely may propose an amendment so as to give such other committees special work to do, instead of, as Clause 25 (12 *e*) provides making such Committees (save the school committee) advisory bodies only. Conversely, we have adopteda provision from the Punjab Act enabling small and backward places be given the benefits of a municipality, without the elaborate machinery required in more enlightened places. In Select Committee I shall, or whoever succeeds me in the conduct of the Bill will, propose that the minimum population required for a local area shall be 2,000 inhabitants unless it be situated at the head-quarters of a taluka, when it may be less, and also give power to the conversion of some petty municipalities. I should think there would only be a few like Alandi, with a population of only 2,143 inhabitants, into local areas. I find that in Sind, and in the Northern and Central Divisions there are about 180 places which may come under this category. The figures for the Southern Division have not been received. Of course in this as in other matters, the Government will proceed cautiously, and not introduce the new provisions except after full enquiry. The next most important provision is one for improving the elective machinery. We follow the practice in the United Kingdom and the City of Bombay of providing that when once an electoral roll has been completed no one shall go behind it, nad we are also providing against corruption at elections. Otherwise we leave the law as to elections as we found it. One most important set of provisions is designed to enable municipalities to recover their taxes. A series of judicial decisions upon the present Act has hampered municipalities greatly and the number of summonses issued by magistrates in some places are to be counted by tents of thousands, if not lakhs. When the house tax has been once assessed an appeal is to be allowed. After that we follow the law in force in the City of Bombay imposing upon the ratepayers the duty of paying their rates before contesting their legality and to meet the case of frivolously recalcitrant ratepayers we give the municipality power to destrain. The clauses relating to this will no doubt be carefully considered in Select Committee. But in these modern days, when the larger municipalities are borrowing large sums for the improvement of towns, and the Government of India insist that they should borrow in the open market on the ground, a very flattering one, no doubt, that our mofussil municipalities are very advances and are the only ones in India to have a public credit, it is absolutely necessary that their credit should be maintained, and consequently that their powers of collecting their revenues should be complete. To show the need of reform in this direction I may say—and the Council will be astonished to hear—that although special magistrates have been constantly appointed to decide municipal prosecutions for non-payment of taxes, the arrears in some places are terrible. In Ahmedabad, as the case of 1898-99, the number of cases pending was no less than 44,932 for a sum of Rs. 86,187 or less than Rs. 2 a case. Fancy the machinery of a court, summons served by a policeman and the like for a sum under Rs. 2. The figures for Surat were 18,828 for a sum of Rs. 31,299, or Rs. 1-10-0 a piece. At Karachi the figures were 11,615 for Rs. 47,354, and the arrears not long before were, I know, over a lakh of rupees. And the beauty of it is that the complaint must be filed in 3 months, or the sum is not recoverable at all. In a little over-sight, designedly or otherwise on the parts of the municipal karkuns loses the Municipality its taxes. And even if the rules provide for a penalty for unpunctuality in addition to the tax, the Courts have held that if the tax is put into the akrkun's hands on the steps of the Court he may not refuse it and then no penalty is leviable at all for the delay, and all the time and expense of the municipality in starting the prosecution is wasted. One small verbal amendment will, I trust, counsel itself to the Council. We propose changing the rather clumsy designation of municipal commissioner, to that of councillor, as in Bombay.

THE BILL BRISTLES WITH SMALL AMENDMENTS

which are needed to fill up gaps found by ingenious persons in the existing law. There is a singular but well known tendency in this country to try and pick holes in every Act, and I am free to admit that the more clear we try to make the law, the more elaborate the provisions which we insert in it, the greater danger we run into of opening the door for the discovery of further flaws. A distinguished officer said to me not long ago that he believed that every amendment we shall now make will need at least four more after the lapse of six or eight years. Still we can only do our best. Mr. Batty, or late Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has devoted an enormous amount of pains to the Bill, and I look for much valuable criticism from many gentlemen of the legal profession who sit on this Council. The Government will be thankful to receive from them or from any practical municipal administrator or municipal body notices or any mistakes or omissions they may discover, so that the Select Committee may correct them if possible. In many parts of the Bill we have been indebted to the exceptional experience of the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, gained when Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for putting straight the clauses relative to the powers of Municipalities, especially those relating to sanitation. I would invite attention, for instance, to the clauses about overcrowding. And we have given Municipalities powers to deal with prostitutes in the streets, and in Select Committee a proposal will be made to give them powers over bioscopes. At the same time while we have made clear and in some cases extended the powers of municipalities we have also made every endeavour to consult the just convenience of the rate-payers. For instance, in the matter of house connections, the installation of which is expensive, we have arranged that they may be recovered from the owner of the houseby easy instalments. We allow owners of large establishments to compound for their rates, large payers of octroi to keep an account current, which the municipality, water to be sold at special rates to large consumers, and in other ways have made the law easier for the public than it was before. All the provisions have been boiled down, from a very large quantity of correspondence from officers, municipalities and individuals, received during 13 years. And the Bill represent our conclusions. We start afresh whit it—as our Bill. Any comments we receive, now hat is has been published, we shall place before Council.

There is one provision, Sub-clause(5) n Clause 36 and Clause 109 of the Bill to which I would especially invite the attention of the Council. For it will need very careful consideration. Many years ago certain officers brought to notice that municipal control was necessary over shops for the sale of meat, fish fruit and vegetables, partly for the protection of the health of customers and also for the protection of municipal revanues. Energetic municipalities built markets, expecting to make a revenue from them and then found that the old woman who sold vegetables at the corners of the streets or in the gutters—the boys who hawked green mangoes—the cooks who carried round savoury kabobs, declined to use the markets which accordingly remained vacant, empty monuments of well-mean improvement, while on market-days especially, streets were crowded, obstructed by hawers and litterers with refuse. Accordingly this clause enabling municipalities to compel the people to use the markets and no other places except by special permission by compelling all butchers and greengrocers to obtain licences, was drafted and approved of long ago by a preceding Government of Bombay. Consequently we have allowed it to stand. But we have obtained and printed a number of valuable opinions about it, which will be placed before the Select Committee. I must say that I cannot see myself why in a free country like this, any man may not start, or carry on, where his father did before him, a greengrocer's or fruit erer's shop, or a place for selling fried fish or cooked meat. I cannot imagine anything more harsh than to have all the hawkers and pedlars huddled together by a municipal peon in a corner of some market. Sales of four footed animals, raw meat and fish, and the opening and control of private markets are, however, everywhere under municipal control, and the Council will, perhaps, while strengthening the law in regard to these, draw the line there. We must be especially careful also how we give municipalities power to interfere with butchers' shops. We do not want, of course, new ones with their objectionable sights, flaunted in places where the majority of the people abhor them, but on the other hand we cannot permit councillors under the influence of religious prejudices to refuse licenses altogether. So far as the health of the public is concerned, we have provided in Clause 112, following the Bombay Ghee Bill, for the inspection and seizure of unwholesome food. We might also, in order to keep the streets clear, empower the municipalities to make bye-laws regulating the various places in the town where hawkers of all kinds may ply their trade, according, so as to make it clear that such regulations are based on public convenience only, and we ought to let them license places and charge fees for slaughtering animals on special occasions, *e.g.*, at the Bakri Id, or on the occasions of marriages. But the subject is not an easy one, and I am bound to say I trust to the Select Committee's wisdom to devise the most practical solution of it, so as to prevent unnecessary interference, and yet bring the sale of food, meat especially, under something like decent and wholesome regulations, whenever that be found necessary. There are other matters too which we are leaving to the Select Committee. In Madras, for instance, the law allows octroi and tolls to be formed. I think we might allow this in Bombay, giving the former's nominess, if approved by the municipality, certain of the powers allowed to the municipal officers. But it is impossible for any one to read the Bill, without finding some improvements possible here and there. For instance, in the clauses about distraint, we should follow Madras, and exempt bedding and seed-grain from distress in addition to apparel and tolls and apply the conditions specifically mentioned in Sec. 271 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We have provided for continuing strict control on the part of Government over taxation enlarging Government's powers indeed so as to provide for taxation if municipalities refuse to impose it—a clause that will, I hope, seldom have to be used. This and possibly other parts of the Bill may not be accept able to that fection of the community which is always wanting to

EAT ITS CAKE AND HAVE IT,

which expects all the benefits of municipal administration without paying rates to pay for them, looks upon any power to enforce sanitary obligations for the benefit of the many as an infringement of the individual subject's liberty, and yet cries out at once for Government interference if anything goes wrong. But this Council will, I feel sure, recognise that we must progress with the times, and whether they agree with every detail or not, will take my assurance that no provision has been entered which has not been thoroughly considered and discussed. There may be some unacquainted with English Law (and the English municipalities are, I think, the freest and amongst the best managed in the world) who will see the custom is nowadays, shudder at the mention of Government in any clauses of the Bill and denounce it as an interference with Local self-Government. I would ask them to study the English Statutes and see what powers are vested in the Local Government Board at home. I remember, not long ago, when the capital of my own county wanted to borrow a small sum for paving its streets and making one or two other improvements, an official from the Board in London came all the way to the North of England to hold an enquiry and make the Mayor and Corporation justify their projects, before the Government would allow them to borrow. And you will remember that this was in England where the Borough Corporations have available the services of more experienced business men will versed in public affairs, than we can obtain in India. Government in this country must, while encouraging the leading citizens to manage their own affairs locally in the interest of the country generally and the rate-payers in particular, keep some powers in reserve to enable them to step in if required. For Government are responsible for the general administration of the country. As Sir James Peile observed when introducing Act II of 1884: "If it is true of England, it is still more greatly true of India that the central authority should keep up a perpetual communication with the local bodies, giving advice, and enforcing obedience to the general regulations which the Legislature should prescribe for the management of local business. Government must especially keep a strict control over taxation, to prevent rate-payers from trespassing on Imperial, that is to say, the tax-payers' sources of revenue, or imposing rates harshly or unfairly, or in a manner which will benefit themselves at the expense of other people. Government are responsible for seeing that a municipality does not act itself up as a little self-contained island, regardless of the general interests of the public outside, or neglect its duties so as to become a centre of peril to the public health or an obstacle to the course and progress of trade. Government is, in a word, the supreme power for holding the balance between public and mere local interests, between the claims of the tax-payer and the interests of the rate-payer and its power must be recognised by the law. But I am sure their desire is not to interfere at all, if they can possibly help if—they cordially welcome every advance that is made in the capacity of citizens to manage their own local affairs. I now beg to move the first reading of this Bill for the better management of municipal affairs in mofusil towns and cities. It has given myself and many others a great deal of labour in its preparation, and I take a specialty mention in this connection the debt which this Council owes to Mr. Batty, now acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, on whom, as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, the brunt of consolidating, arranging and drafting fell. I do not know whether any hon'ble member has ever been in a printing office and seen a large box full of 'pie' or mixed up type being sorted and re-arranged. If so, he can form some faint conception of the labour that fell on Mr. Batty. He had to take the scores of the new existing Acts and innumerable sections of other Acts, and vast numbers of suggestions from every quarter, plunge them into hotchpoch, if I many use the term, and them draw them out as you see them, like, to try the metaphor, a clean long sheet of paper issuing from a paper mill, converted from a huge heap of mixed and dirty rags. Some of the sections may seem too long and the number of clauses and sub-clauses excessive, and I, for one, after the Bill had finally taken shape, would have liked to see the existing chapters sub-divided and most of the clauses sub-clauses turned into separate section. Before the Bill is turned into a working Act, I hope this may yet be done. But it would have cost enormous labour and been mere waste of time to do this before the Bill is overhauled in Select Committee. If you reflect that any alteration of a single clause or sub-clause means a careful examination of every other clause throughout the whole Bill in order to correct the references to the altered clauses at every other place in the Bill, you can realise what the renumbering of clauses means in a Bill of this size. And the great advantage of Mr. Batty's arrangement is that you will find every provision placed in logical and regular sequence, and with consummate clearness. Personally, I have always taken such a warm interest in municipal progress that any work which the Bill has imposed upon me has been a real labour of love. There is hardly any work of mine which I can look back upon with greater satisfaction than the help I have been able to render in the advancement of municipal improvements and local self-government generally. I had hoped that I might have been so fortunate as to introduce this Bill last August and pilot the Bill through the Select Committee during the rains, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say during the past season that ought to have been the rains. But various difficulties and hitches arose in connection with leave to publish the Bill, so I can preside only at the birth of the Bill, and its further education will fall to the lot of others. Still I hope that it will emerge from the Select Committee unscathed and improved, and I feel sure that my undying labour to ance to those who give their ungrudging labour to the improvement of their towns. It is with that object that it has been laid before the Council.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh said he had given notice of a motion for postponing the first reading of the Bill. It was a very complicated measure which affected the whole of the mofussil population, not only those residing in towns and cities, but also the village population. He thought that the period of three weeks given to the public to study such a complicated measure was insufficient. He had another object in asking for the adjournment of the introduction of the measure, and it was that though a large number of Municipalities had suggested amendments in the Bill, they had not offered any reasons for those suggestions. It was necessary that they should submit their reasons to Council and that Government should call upon their experienced officers to submit their opinions in regard to the Bill. The necessity of moving his proposition would be obviated, if it was arranged that the Select Committee should not commence work until after three months in order to enable the bodies concerned to send in their representations. He thought that in making laws in reference to Municipalities the aim of the Legislature should be (1) to increase their efficiency to meet the local wants of the people, (2) to provide all proper safeguards for the protection of individuals against oppressive and unlawful acts of the Municipalities or their officers; and (3) to increase the popular element in their constitution and working to such an extent as might be consistent with their efficiency. He would now try to show how far these objects would be gained by the changes that were proposed by the new measure. It was, no doubt, a matter of congratulation to the existing Municipalities that the Hon'ble Mr. James who had much personal knowledge of the inner working of Municipal bodies, thought that they were deserving of an enlargement of their powers. He could not but thank him for his desire to see their powers and usefulness extended. The present Bill, though it was based on the District Municipal Acts of 1873 and 1884, proposed very material alterations in connection with some matters of great importance. He propose I to make a few remarks on some of the changes proposed in the existing law. The first point on which he wished to address the Council was in connection with the obligatory duties of the Municipal Boards. On this point he submitted that it would not be correct to throw on local public bodies more duties than they were expected to discharge with efficiency. It was no use multiplying their duties when there were *prima facie* grounds for supposing that they would not be financially, or otherwise, competent to perform them to satisfaction. The effect of enlarging the range of their obligations by burdening them with very expensive duties would be to cause a disturbance of their financial equilibrium, to bring on them serious monetary difficulties, and to weaken their efficiency for performing their old duties, while their new duties would only be perfunctorily performed. One of the additional duties proposed to be placed by this Bill on the Municipalities was that of giving relief, and establishing and maintaining relief works during times of famine or scarcity. As regarded the cost of this new duty, this Presidency had a very recent experience. Though all direct costs in connection with the famine were met by the Government of India, the indirect costs alone caused a heavy drain on the resources of the Provincial Government and they were only saved from insolvency by the liberal help that was granted by the Government of India. The Municipalities of this Presidency were not in very affluent circumstances; many of them had been able to live because Government came to their help in time; and many of them were not even financially strong for the efficient discharge of the duties that they had now to perform. He thought that this heavy addition of their responsibility would considerably reduce their efficiency for the performance of their proper duties. Famine relief would not be a proper charge on local bodies, as it was one which would fall very heavily on the poorer bodies. Another reason why this was not a proper charge on local bodies was that the Government of India recognised the regime of famine relief as their duty as early as 1874 and in 1877 and 1878, and the Supreme Legislative Council as well as local Legislatures passed Acts imposing special taxes for providing for this liability. The second additional duty to which he objected was that of taking such measures as might be required to prevent the outbreak of and to suppress and prevent the recurrence of dangerous diseases, which included plague. This was a very heavy, responsibility and it ought not to be thrown on them. Having referred to several other provisions in the Bill, Mr. Parekh remarked that though the new provisions were in a few cases improvements over the existing law, the larger number of alterations were objectionable. It seemed to him that the Bill required considerable remodelling.

The Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram said:—Your Excellency,—I propose, to make a few observations on the principles of the Bill and to suggest themselves to me after a cursory perusal of it; for, I confess I have not been able to go minutely into it. There is no doubt that some of the provisions of the Bill make it in certain respects an improvement upon the present law; for instance, the provision to prevent illegitimate methods of influencing Municipal elections, as also the provision to bring "poles" or enclosed courts under Municipal care and control. But these and some other improvements proposed in the Bill affect, I should think, merely the outer shell and not the substance of local self-government. As to this latter, the Bill appears to be open to strong objection on various grounds. The proposal to throw the burden of plague and famine expenditure on the Municipal tax-payer, besides being unfair, appears to me to be opposed to sound policy. Apart from the Municipal tax-payer's capacity to bear the burden without great hardship, I am afraid the step proposed may not result in eventual benefit to provincial finance or conduce to the ultimate good of the local Government. It seems to me a false step even from the latter standpoint. No less objectionable are some of the other provisions inserted in the Bill,—provisions which directly affect the vital interests of local self-government in the mofussil. So far as these interests concerned, it is difficult to say that the proposed measure will be a step in advance, nor is it possible to predicate of it that it keeps things *in statu quo* in that respect. Far from that being the case, the Bill, if I have not misunderstood its provisions, makes a demand for a move backwards, against which I deem it my duty to protest in the interests of popular progress and wise administration. When, for instance, we see the provisions inserted to control the constitution of managing committees, to virtually trench upon the elective franchise by introducing into it the questionable element of sectional representation, to make councillors and members of managing committee removable from office, to bring even leading Municipalities under too direct a control of the official heads of the District, and generally to transfer real power and management of municipal affairs into the hands of official nominees, where do we see all this, I really do not know how this Bill could at all be called a piece of progressive legislation, so far as the question of self-government is concerned. By the Act of 1884, Government withdrew, to some extent, as Sir James Peile said then, "from the demoralizing position of a despotic power which attempts to do everything for the people." After fifteen years of fairly successful municipal management since then the people naturally expected a further instalment of new rights and privileges. Instead of that, the Bill seeks to take the people back to the old order of things, apparently in an accentuated form. The proposed law, as contrasted with the present one, reveals to my mind the difference that there is between rigorous control and judicious supervision,—between stunting tutelage and sympathetic guidance. The latter was the keynote of the policy indicated in 1884, and I think it is neither necessary nor advisable to abandon that policy. Indeed, I have no reason to believe that your Excellency's Government really wish to reverse it, nor shall I be justified in supposing that the Hon. member in charge of the Bill is less anxious than I am to promote the cause of local self-government in this Presidency, I entertain the hope that the Bill will emerge from the deliberations of the Select Committee in a form more in accordance with the views and wishes of the enlightened native public in regard to the questions of Municipal autonomy and Municipal taxation. It is in this hope that I support the first reading of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre said that he congratulated the honourable mover of the Bill on the manner in which he had placed every available information regarding the subject before the Council. What the Council however, had to consider was, whether the Bill was ready in the direction of the furtherance of the rights of local self-government granted so graciously to the people of India by the Government of Lord Ripon. He found that at least the most important provisions of the Bill were of a retrograde nature. There pervaded through the Bill the intention to curtail the powers of the Municipalities. In the statement of objects and reasons it was stated that the object of the Bill was to enlarge the powers of the Municipalities, but on a perusal of the sections, and reading them between the lines, it became apparent that Government, instead of enlarging, were bent upon curtailing their powers. The imposition of new burdens upon the exchequer of the Municipalities was unjustifiable. Instead of the powers of the Municipalities being enlarged he found that their powers of government were enlarged so as to enable them to interfere with the internal management of the Municipalities.

The Hon'ble Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, remarked that the policy of giving real and living local self-government was inaugurated by Lord Ripon and at the instance of the Government of India the Bombay Government brought forward a bill which had become the Act II of 1884. It was then thought that that was only the first instalment of the liberties and powers that were to be given to local bodies, and at this time one would have naturally expected to find some advance made in this direction, but, on the contrary, he was constrained to say, looking at the Bill as a whole, that it was far from being a progressive measure. He then commented upon various sections of the Bill. Referring to section 17 empowering the Governor in Council, and, in other cases the Commissioner of a Division, to remove a Councillor for misconduct or for neglect, etc., the speaker considered it advisable to omit that section or to so modify it as to give the councillor a hearing before he became liable to be condemned. He also opposed to power being given to the Commissioner to nominate not more than half the number of the members of the managing committee either on his own motion or on the representation of the Municipality. After giving the Commissioner as much power he did not understand how the Municipalities could be rightly called self-governing bodies.

The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said: Your Excellency,—It was with considerable interest and satisfaction that I listened to the speech made by the Hon. Mr. James in introducing this Bill, because without exaggerating either the virtues or vices of local self-government, he has in a manly tone and with judicial calmness expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy with it. But I wish the Bill were as good as its mover. In fact, as I sat listening to the observations of the hon. mover, I could not help feeling that he had by a strange irony of fate got hold of the wrong Bill and forgotten the right one, which he ought to have placed before us. After assuring us that local self-government is a good thing, and that we must aim at steady rather than rapid growth, the Hon. Mr. James went on to observe that the time had not come to pronounce judgment on the working of the priciples of local self-government enunciated by Lord Ripon's Government; and then made the sensible observation that "it is a mistake to pull up a tree by the roots to see how it is growing." But on, a careful examination of the provision of the Bill before us, one may well ask whether it does not really aim at pulling up the tree of local self-government planted some years ago by the roots and planting another instead? I do not propose to go what most of the previous speakers have done—to enter into a detailed criticism of the different provisions, for that is a task which the Select Committee that will sit on this Bill will have to perform, and which we shall have to perform when it comes before us for second reading. At present at the first reading we are and ought to be concerned with an examination of the cardinal principles and central features of the Bill. One of those principles relates to official control. The Hon. Mr. James has told us that what the Bill proposes is not official interference but official sympathy and support. But is that so? Look at the provisions of the Bill, and you find that words such as "with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council" or "with the previous sanction of the Commissioner" or "with the previous sanction of the Collector" stare you in the face at almost every step. Interference on the part of the Commissioner and the Collector is made the rule rather than the exception. I should be the last to countenance the view that Municipalities should go uncontrolled; rather Government should have the power to bring refractory, ill-managed Municipalities to their senses. But that is power which, as the Hon. Mr. James himself has well pointed out should be kept in reserve. The Bill, however, does more than that, and practically Municipalities will be officially ridden bodies under this measure. No one is more painfully conscious than myself of the short comings of my countrymen; no one has been more unsparing in his criticism of those shortcomings; my honourable friend, Mr. Desai, reminded me, as I entered the Council Hall this morning, that I had an official life, and should have known a good deal about Municipal administration which would have led me to support even a stronger measure than the one before us. But it is not all Municipalities that have been the victims of those jealousies and cliques; and I think that by bringing together men of different castes to manage their local concerns and enabling them to realise their civic responsibilities, you give them opportunities of gradually rising above cliquism. And assuming that Municipalities blunder because of that evil, the right view to take is that to which Sir James Peile gave expression in introducing the District Municipalities Bill of 1883 before this Council. He said that it was a sound view and supported by great authority that in local affairs, the administration of which carried political education down into the masses and which did not touch such important interests as the higher element of State, the development of public spirit and intelligence was an object at least as important as the quality of the work done by local bodies. Something was said to-day to the effect that there was more of talk than of work among Municipal bodies; perhaps there is, but Indian Municipalities have not been alone in being subjected to that charge. The late John Stuart Mill, who represented in himself some of the finest qualities of his race—love of truth and fair play—has dealt with similar criticism against representative bodies in England, and too much should not be made of a failing that seems inherent in bodies constituted as deliberative assemblies. As Mill puts it "If there are people who talk nonsense let us have it rather than silence, for out of repeated nonsense sense may come as out of failures success is said often to ensue. If the people are to get local self-government, let them get the substance, not the shadow of it; let not what is given, however little, be a caricature of it. And I think that when you create local bodies for the management of local concerns and then subject them to the constant control of the Commissioner and the Collector, you give the people not local self-government but create what is in reality a department of the Government itself, turn next to other cardinal principle of the Bill embodied in Section 25, whereby managing committees are to consist, for the first time in the history of local self-government, of elected members, and of members nominated officially. This is an innovation which strikes at the root of the principle of local self-government, and I can see no valid ground on which it can be justified. In fact tested by the consideration on which I have dwelt in the given above, touching the constitution of our District Municipalities, and withdraws from them rights which they have enjoyed under the Municipal Act of 1884. That, I strongly maintain, is not local self-government, whatever other name it may deserve I hope the Bill will receive considerable modifications in the Select Committee, and when it comes before us again we shall find that it has been improved in accordance with the genuined principles, of local self-government. These are principles, I take it, for the maintenance of which Government and the Legislature ought to be liberal, for whatever difference of opinion may exist on the questions of conferring privileges on the people in other matters, there ought to be no difference of opinion in this matter of getting the people to manage their local concerns. The object is sanitation, and you will make sanitation stink in the nostrils of the people if in the name of local self-government you give what are after all official bodies. There even more than in any other case, the argument based on the political education of the people strongly relied upon by Sir James Peile, in his speech on the Municipal Bill of 1883 has peculiar force. And there, more than in any other case, further make bold to say, the Government ought to be very loth to withdraw a privilege when once it has been granted. A venerable friend of mine, now no longer living, as whose feet several of my distinguished countrymen loved to sit and learnt lessons of wisdom, observed some ten years ago, that what endeared the British Government to him was that though slow and cautious in granting a right, it was very reluctant to withdraw it after it had once been granted. That is a tradition which the Government has to maintain, and in the case of local self-government where it is the creation of the Government as for the benefit of the people that the people should learn to manage their local affairs, that tradition ought, I think, to be maintained as far as possible.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Achyut B. Desai said it gave him very great pleasure in giving his approval to the principle underlying the Bill. His Excellency's predecessor, Sir James Ferguson, in continuing the debate on the second reading of the Bill of 1884, had expressed a hope that the powers then proposed to be given to the people would be so used as to justify Government in extending them, and that hope had been in a measure fulfilled. The present Bill was a distinct improvement upon the existing Act not only in the direction of removing its defects, but even as regarded the extension of local self-government with certain safe guards. The present Bill enlarged the powers of the Municipalities as regarded election rights, construction of roads and bridges, and various other points. He could say from his personal experience that there were incidents which showed that even the present Act was, in many respects, in advance of the times. There was hardly a Municipality which did not suffer from that dreadful disease—faction—which greatly hampered sanitary and other reforms. He knew of an instance in which this party spirit led a Municipal Commissioner to apply most improper language to a rival, to slap him in the face, and try to strangle him. It was unnecessary for him to say that in relating this incident he had not drawn upon his imagination. It was still fresh in his mind, and he thought it proper to omit the names of the parties as well as the place where it had occurred. He thought it was absolutely necessary that Government should keep to itself the power of sanctioning the appointments of chairmen and vice chairmen of Municipalities. In his opinion the Bill was so framed as to meet the necessities of the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal remarked that as the Bill was to be referred to a Select Committee he wished to keep his mind open in the matter. He congratulated the Hon'ble Mr. James for producing such an admirable specimen of a Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pazulbhay Viram remarked that if certain executive functions were entrusted under proper control to small committees or to a single executive officer instead of vesting them in a large body, it would accelerate the despatch of Municipal business. He was glad to see that this principal was recognised in the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud said that considering the great change which the Bill would bring about in the constitution and powers of Municipalities, it was important that the Bill should be published in all the vernaculars and widely circulated, and ample opportunities should be given to the Municipalities as well as the ratepayers to make such representations as they might choose for the consideration of the Council. The elective franchise was first granted to Municipalities in reality by Bombay Act II. of 1884; and as it was then only an experiment,—a small beginning of the education of the people in local self-government—, it was only reasonable that the privilege should have been hedged round by many safeguards. But now they were in a different position. Seeing as they did the signs of healthy growth all around, the intelligent interest which people had now begun to take in Municipal affairs, he should be sorry if the Legislature did not recognise that there was evident ground for satisfaction and ample justification for further progress along the lines laid down in 1884. The Bill, as framed, however, did not satisfy that expectation. Instead of removing the aggravated the limitations imposed on elections at the time of their creation in the Act of 1884.

The Hon. Mr. James, in replying on the debate said: The speeches we have heard have ranged over such a wide area that I scarcely know exactly where to begin. But I must say that on the whole I am not at all dissatisfied with the reception that the Bill has met with. I was surprised to hear from a good many of my friends that the Bill was supposed to be retrograde, that various provisions were in conflict with the sacred principles of local self-Government, which were crystallised in the present Act in 1884. I can safely say as I said at the beginning, that our intention was and is, to make no organic change in existing arrangements. Fifteen years are a short enough time to implant electoral institutions in the boroughs of this Presidency, and we do not propose lowering or altering the franchise at all, except in one or two small matters where we have received representations from numerous quarters that a slight improvement in the constitution or the supervision of Municipalities would be a distinct advantage to local self-government. Section 17 has been very much commented upon. The section says "that every councillor shall be removeable from office as such councillor in the case of city Municipalities, by the Governor in Council, and in other cases by the Commissioner, for misconduct, or for neglect of or for continued or repeated absence from, or for incapacity or inability to perform his duty." Well, one would think that the Government have laid extraordinary stress upon this section. As a matter of fact, that section represents, boiled down, a very large number of recommendations received in the last 13 or 14 years. When I first took the papers, a section had been drafted that nearly covered a printed page of foolscap; and the result of it was that after deliberating we reduced it to the form in which it at present stands. It may be capable of amendment; I do not say it is not; but to say that it is retrograde seems to me a mistake. As a matter of fact, the existing law allows Commissioners to be removed for absenting themselves. We have added "for misconduct," and I must say that there is a great deal to be said for that. Opinions may differ. One gentleman to whose opinion I generally attach great value, expressed a doubt as to whether that particular word should stand. At the same time he says "I do wish occasionally for power to turn out an individual." Take the case of a Vakil Commissioner who takes a brief on the other side in a suit against the Municipality. The thing is scandalous, for, as Commissioner he has access to all the papers. There is, however, no remedy for it, and there is nothing to prevent him from acting as legal adviser to whom he chooses, even if stopped from appearing in court." If any of the honorable gentlemen can suggest a mode milder than the suggestion of the Bill for putting a stop to a thing of that sort, the Government no doubt would be very glad. But we feel that in order that local self-government should be a success, we should try to raise the character of members of the Municipalities, especially the city Municipalities. And although it is urged that this section may

DISCOURAGE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE

from offering themselves for election or accepting nomination, from a pretty long experience in this country and acquaintance with, I hope as many respectable gentlemen as most officers in this Presidency, I unhesitatingly say that the way to encourage gentlemen of respectability to join the Municipalities and put themselves up for election is to give power to the Municipality, if you like, to the Government, to the Commissioner or to some one, for getting rid of those black sheep that occasionally deter respectable people from joining. It is so far from our wishes to lower the character of the Municipality, that we want to have power, when these large communities come to us and say there is no chance of our getting elected—to say, "very well, there will be so many constituencies and one shall be for a particular race, caste or association. That is all. We want to improve the electorate bodies, and certainly not put back the clock. We want to advance it a little bit. Then there is in the existing Municipal Act power to enable the Government to stop an objectionable tax. In re-drafting the Bill it was necessary to make it symmetrical and complete. Our law officers pointed out that supposing we told a Municipality to abolish an objectionable tax, the Municipality might abolish it, and then might say, "thank you, we do not intend to impose any other tax instead." In England, though of course such things are not likely to occur, if a Municipality did not do its duty it would be taken to the Court of Queen's Bench. But in India we have not got that system, so it is suggested by us as a corollary to reducing a tax, that we also shall have power to make Municipalities put on some other tax instead. The law must be complete. I wonder if I have persuaded the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar that there are no secret designs against local self-government in the Bill. Then my hon. friend Mr. Goculdas made some remarks about new obligations that we are placing upon the Municipalities. Well, they are not entirely our own. The clause requiring Municipalities to meet the charge for epidemics is one that already existed; that about famine is new. It exists in the Act in the Punjab, and the Government of India have requested us to put it in this Bill. But there is an old proverb that "there is no common without a stint;" and in the Select Committee if there is a way found to limiting this, say, to a certain proportion of the revenue of the Municipality, or to famine in a certain area I have no doubt that the Government will be very glad to consider it most fully. As one of the honourable members remarked it is perfectly possible that Municipalities may be swamped utterly by the influx of people from outside. Practically Government here meet all the cost of famine. For every hundred rupees that a Municipality spends the Government spends lakhs. The words "a quasi provision for famine" are, I think, a little too wide; so if you can improve them so as not to allow the Municipality to be absolutely swamped, the Government would be very willing to consider it. Then about lunatics and lepers. This has been under discussion and was settled some eight or ten years ago when the Bill was first being talked of—I think the main author of it was Sir Raymond West, a gentleman whose name, I know, commands respect here. The fact is, there is no reason why the city should look after lunatics and lepers, there is no earthly reason why the tax-payers should. In England, if I am not mistaken, the work is entirely done by the rate-payers. Here the Government has in its humanity spent the taxes on lunatics and lepers ever since I came to this country, but gradually the relief of these poor people should, it is thought, be placed on the rates. It is not a section that the Government lay any supreme stress on, but I am merely stating the reasons for which it is being inserted. It is perfectly obvious that if there are 300 lepers and 300 lunatics in a certain area that the burden of maintaining these by the Government, that is to say, by the provincial tax payers is very heavy indeed; whereas if it is spread over a large number of boroughs, it is almost an unappreciable burden to them. Therefore, it is not merely with a view to harassing the Municipalities that this provision has been inserted. My honourable friend Mr. Goculdas mentioned cattle disease referred to in section 118 of the Act. That is taken from Section 434 of the Bombay Act. I certainly consider that seeing there is generally, at the expense of local funds, a Veterinary Hospital in each Municipal town—at any rate in most municipal towns—and although we do not expect very much result from it, the principle that the Legislature should look to a Municipality to endeavour to put down cattle disease when its own limits is a good one. A bad disease like anthrax or rinderpest, if it spreads among the agricultural cattle, causes most terrible loss and distress. The Hon'ble the Chief of Ichbal-Karanji and another Hon'ble member, I think, referred to the clause about Magisterial establishments. I am afraid it must be rather badly drafted, and if so, the Select Committee must amend it. Personally I am not look upon it in the way that the Hon'ble Member does. The intention of Government is certainly not that any Municipality should pay for magistrates. The Government pays for all stipendiary magistrates, and appoints honorary magistrates. Government keeps all of them under its own control. Very often a Municipality says, "We have got a large number of Municipal cases, encroachments, it may be, or of refusal to pay taxes. We would like them to be run through in a month or two; there are a great many in arrears." Then the local authorities say, "we are very sorry, but our officials are full up with work and can only take the cases up by degrees. The Municipality replies by offering to supply an establishment to do the necessary clerical work, and suggests that a special magistrate be appointed; then an honorary magistrate is found; or we put a stipendiary on special duty. He carries out the work, and the Municipality pays only for the small establishment that he requires. We pay the magistrates ourselves any stipend that is due. The other day, at Ahmedabad we put on a stipendiary magistrate for Municipal cases. There is not the slightest intention of imposing a new burden in the shape of the pay of magistrates on Municipalities. In regard to local areas, I think we shall hear more about these from the Select Committee. I admit that you have a Sanitary Act, a Local Fund Act already. But the fact is the local funds are paid by agriculturists. The Village Sanitation Act, which has not made much progress, of course, could be and would be suspended in any places declared to be within local areas. I dare say the Hon. Mr. Goculdas remembers that

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE Irish Union have probably never held a more generally satisfactory championship than that which concluded on Saturday last at Portmarnock. The class of entry was high, and, in consequence, the play was good; and this is after all the main secret of a successful meeting. Although the weather was probably not quite so propitious as it might have been, it was nevertheless infinitely superior to several samples experienced in past years. When it does rain in Ireland it is rain of the worst quality—wet, very wet indeed. After the recent long spell of fine weather we might consider ourselves fortunate that Jupiter Pluvius was in so kind a mood as he proved to be.

The amateur event was productive of some very close play indeed, Mr. J. M. Williamson, the runner up, kindly providing most of the excitement, seeing that he twice took part in matches which had to be continued after the regulation eighteen holes had been played; whilst in the penultimate round against Mr. Hilton, it was only by the aid of holing a three yards putt on the last green that he made good his right to enter the final. Against Mr. Dan Wilson in the third round he twice looked to be in sore straits, as at both the 19th and 20th holes the Irishman had the better of the game, and it was only by the aid of holing a three yards putt on a keen and difficult green that Mr. Williamson kept the game alive on the 20th green. The form of Mr. Wilson was one of the surprises of the tournament, as in addition to running Mr. Williamson so closely, he also defeated Mr. Fry in the preceding round.

The final in the championship provided a very tame finish indeed, as Mr. Williamson completely failed to reproduce the form he exhibited on the previous afternoon, falling an easy victim to the amateur champion, J. Ball, jun., who, after losing the first hole subsequently had all his own way, and gradually increasing his lead, won by the very substantial majority of twelve up with eleven to play. The result was never in doubt after the first half of the initial round and Mr. Williamson's experience of the final rounds in connection with this particular contest cannot be happy, as Mr. W. B. Taylor treated him somewhat similarly a few years ago.

Mr. Williamson, up to the present, may be said to have had a very successful season having been in the semi-final round of the Amateur Championship, and the final of the Irish Championship, besides being the holder of the Championship, of Midlothian. To have the scalps of Messrs. J. E. Laidlay and H. H. Hilton at his belt is a record of which he may well feel proud. Although he must be fast approaching what is termed the veteran stage, he is nevertheless apparently playing as well as ever he did in his life.

It is peculiar how attractive these Irish meetings prove to the professionals. This cannot be merely a question of prize money, as English and Scotch clubs repeatedly offer as imposing a list as those in charge of the Irish meeting, and this, too, without obtaining nearly so good an entry. A few of the leading men were amongst the missing—notably James Braid and Andrew Kirkaldy, the former of whom invariably misses these meetings; whilst Fernie and Sayers had been requisitioned by the Islay Golf Club to play an exhibition match on the opening day of the Irish meeting. But even with these golfers away, there was an exceptionally good entry, the presence of Willie Park even, although he did not do himself justice, giving an added interest to the play.

The preliminary scoring competition ended very satisfactorily, as the four players, Vardon, Herd, Taylor, and Park, around whom the interest chiefly centred, succeeded in qualifying, and although one would have liked to have seen White and Kinnell amongst the chosen, the four remaining players, Tingey, Wynne, Ronouf, and Day, have proved themselves sufficiently efficient to make their more experienced opponents go all the way. Vardon once more led the way, followed by Taylor, three strokes behind the champion. Herd was also easily in the select, but Park had nothing to spare, and a very short putt—it has been said intentionally missed in order to complete the rather peculiar sequence of having completed the four half rounds in 40 strokes—very nearly cost him his place amongst the chosen eight; but all's well that ends well, and Park survived to do battle in his favourite form of game—match play.

Herd showed quite the form he had been displaying at St. Andrews, and, although once more defeated by the invincible Vardon, his might be deemed defeated with honour, especially as Sandy has probably never played finer or plunkier golf than he did on Friday last. Although he eventually found himself in a minority of two holes by the time the seventeenth green had been reached, the fault could hardly be laid at the door of the Huddersfield professional, who was simply the victim of one of those extraordinary sequences of brilliant holes with which Vardon has treated all and sundry of his brother professionals at one time or another. For my own part, I never want to witness a finer match or a finer exhibition of the game. It was the very essence of golf, and the way the Huddersfield man pulled himself together after loosing two out of the three first holes played thoroughly confirmed his reputation as a fighter to the finish. Twice did he obtain a lead—on the first occasion at the tenth hole by the aid of a long steal, when his opponent apparently had the best of the hole; and again at the thirteenth hole, when Vardon made a slip by slicing his tee shot badly into the rough. But in each case his lead was of short duration, as he slipped a stroke at each of the succeeding holes, and gave Vardon an opportunity of which, as usual, he did not fail to avail himself. All even and four to go was anybodys' game but Vardon quickly settled the matter by taking the next two holes—the longest on the course—in four apiece. Those holes are usually considered good in five, and as Herd could not manage anything better than a half in three at the seventeenth, Vardon consequently made good his entry to the final round. Still, one could not help sympathising with Herd, who played one of the best games of his life, and was unfortunate in finding the champion in such irresistible form. When a player continues playing a succession of holes in "par" play he might naturally anticipate at least halving them with any opponent; but judging by the experience at Portmarnock it requires something superior to "par" play to lower the colours of the champion.

The final round was very much a repetition of last year's final at Newcastle. Taylor was never in it, being outplayed in every department of the game from start to finish. In fact, he did not succeed in winning a hole until the third in the second round. Still the Mid-Surrey man had previously been playing wonderfully good golf on the previous days, particularly against Renouf, when he would probably have been round somewhere in the vicinity of 70 had he completed the round; but in comparison with Vardon his play appeared quite second-class. That he was not doing himself quite justice was plainly evident, and it must be very demoralising to have to play the odd with nearly every stroke, even on the putting green, and to be struggling for halves, hole after hole. Taylor certainly appeared to feel the position.

Never in his brilliant career has Vardon appeared to greater advantage than he did in the tournament at Portmarnock and Dublin golfers were fortunate indeed in having the champion in one of his very happiest veins. His first round of 72 in the preliminary scoring play was somewhat of an eye-opener to those who had not seen him during the past two years, and few anticipated that there were even better things to come; whilst surely no one—not even his greatest admirer—imagined that he would prove equal to the task of completing three consecutive rounds in an average of 70. Thus there was a phenomenal conclusion to a brilliant week of play, which sent everyone away with even an enhanced opinion of Vardon's golf. Chiefly in the long game the champion held the advantage over his opponent. There are several holes at Portmarnock that are just out of reach of the average long driver, and on account of the keenness of the greens it is very difficult to keep a short pitch or run up within holing distance. Vardon's extra power enabled him to dispense with this intermediate stroke, as he was reaching these greens with his second and holing out regularly in 4's, with an occasional 3 to vary the monotony. The lesson taught at Portmarnock is that if Vardon is putting with anything like regularity there is very little chance for his brother professionals unless they are accomplishing phenomenal work in their short game. The last hole provided an object lesson in the advantage Vardon holds in the long game. The majority of the players—in fact, it might be said all of them—were regularly requiring three to reach the green, and it is far from a bad hole in five. On the other hand, Vardon was regularly on the green in two, and hardly ever failed to hole out in four. In fact on several occasions he lipped the hole with his third stroke.

If Mr. J. R. Gairdner succumbed in the initial round in the championship, he nevertheless did not leave the meeting without a solatium, as, in the scoring competition he succeeded in annexing the scartch prize after a very close run with Mr. Ball, with whom he was partnered, and his winning score of 80 was good, considering the weather conditions.

The Portmarnock course is good without being ideal. The majority of the holes are of excellent length, the most notable exceptions being the 2nd and 13th, both of which are of a somewhat indifferent extent; but as the greens are small and on the keen side, a long driver enjoys a considerable pull even at these holes. In fact the second hole can be reached from the tee with a following wind, and several players succeeded in finding the bottom of the hole with their second stroke. There are many exceptionally good four holes on the course which the ordinary golfer would probably be quite satisfied to accomplish in five but Vardon, with his exceptional power, made them appear comparatively easy four's particularly as his second strokes are invariably so marvellously accurate. The putting greens are good, particularly to those who like them keen, but to the golfer who is in the habit of playing on stiff greens the pace with which the ball runs is somewhat terrifying.

A number of the contestants who took part in the championship at Portmarnock are travelling down south to play for the championship of the South of Ireland, annually held at Lahinch, the most notable being Messrs. J. R. Gairdner, J. Livingstone, and J.B. Ballingall, and as Messrs. F. Ballingall and H. Ballingall are already on the scene there is plenty of material for a very interesting competition. The trophy has been held during the past two years by Mr. Fred Ballingall and his victory in 1897 was particularly meritorious, as he was called upon to meet both Messrs. Gairdner and Stuart Anderson. His defeat of the latter in the final was severe enough to dispose of any question of good fortune, but as Mr. Gairdner is now playing a decidedly stronger game than he was two years ago it is not improbable that he will succeed in avenging his unexpected defeat of 1897.

The monthly meeting at Hoylake enabled Mr. J. Graham, (jun) to confirm the good form he has been exhibiting of late, by returning the excellent score of 77, which not only enabled him to take unto himself the credit of handing in the best scratch score, but also enabled him to head the handicap list with 77, plus 6—83, a score certainly somewhat on the high side in comparison with recent returns, but nevertheless sufficient for the day. Mr. Graham having previously put in a win for the optional prize, this in consequence resulted in a tie between Messrs. A. L. Dinn and Carr with 85 net.

Portrush.—Thirty-four competitors were drawn together in the final stages of the Pottinger Cup competition, which composed the closing days, programme of the September Meeting at Portrush, the handsome trophy being presented by the club captain, and the winner receiving a memento prize of the value of £5, and the second £3. Dr. Creery (two) and G. S. Clarke (one) ultimately entered the final round, after disposing of some of the best talent the club possesses notably O. B. Webb (a winner in the mixed foursome competition), Professor M'Master J. D. M'Donald, J. M'Keown, C. R. Tillie, and C. W Webb, Dr. Creery won handsomely by three up and one to play.

H. H. HILTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

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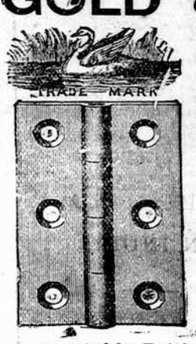

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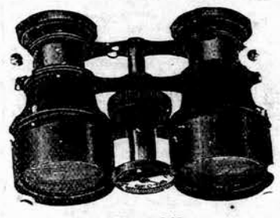

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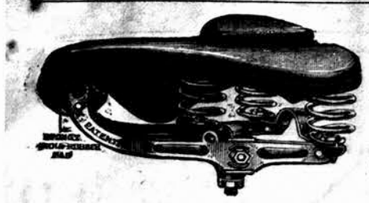

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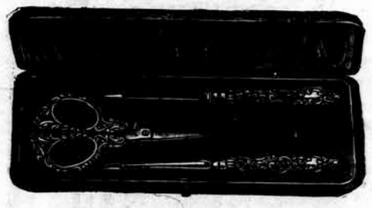

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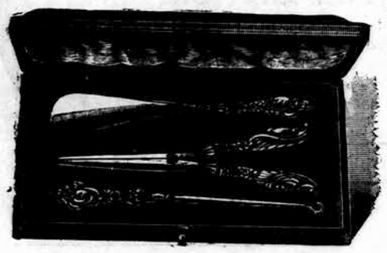

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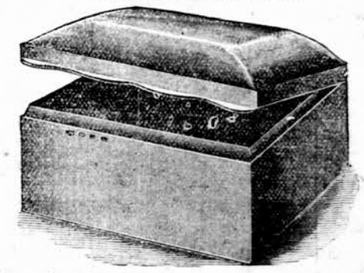

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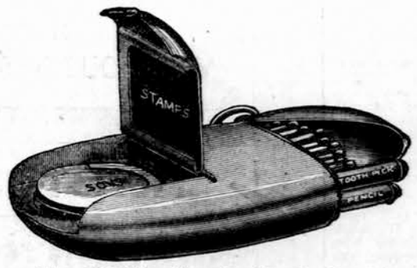

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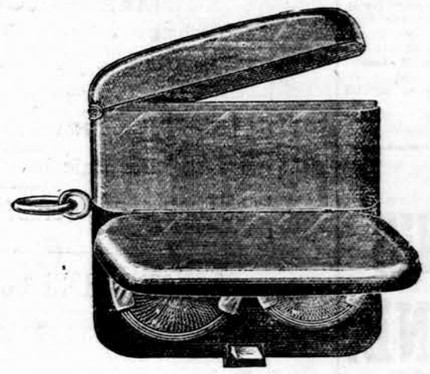

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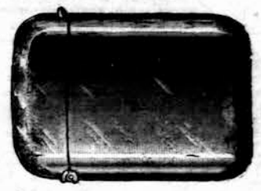

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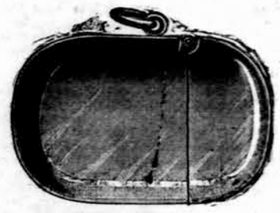

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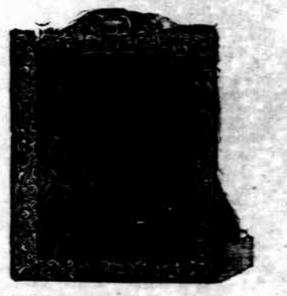

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